LX
b
21

HISTORICAL RECORD

OF THE

TH

13. LIGHT DRAGOONS.

GOD
355.0942
Can/His
106223

00106223

00106223

Digitized with financial assistance from
Shri Brihad Bhartiya Samaj
on 31 October, 2019

HISTORICAL RECORDS

OF

THE BRITISH ARMY.

GPO
353.0711
[illegible]
10F2-D

BY COMMAND OF His late Majesty WILLIAM THE IVth

and under the Patronage of

Her Majesty the Queen

HISTORICAL RECORDS,

OF THE

British Army

Comprising the

History of every Regiment

IN HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

By Richard Cannon Esq.r

Adjutant Generals Office, Horse Guards.

London

Printed by Authority:

1837.

ROYAL — LIBRARY OF THE ROMAN BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC

GENERAL ORDERS.

HORSE-GUARDS,
1st January, 1836.

HIS MAJESTY has been pleased to command, that, with a view of doing the fullest justice to Regiments, as well as to Individuals who have distinguished themselves by their Bravery in Action with the Enemy, an Account of the Services of every Regiment in the British Army shall be published under the superintendence and direction of the Adjutant-General; and that this Account shall contain the following particulars, viz.,

—— The Period and Circumstances of the Original Formation of the Regiment; The Stations at which it has been from time to time employed; The Battles, Sieges, and other Military Operations, in which it has been engaged, particularly specifying any Achievement it may have performed, and the Colours, Trophies, &c., it may have captured from the Enemy.

—— The Names of the Officers and the number of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, Killed or Wounded by the Enemy, specifying the Place and Date of the Action.

—— The Names of those Officers, who, in consideration of their Gallant Services and Meritorious Conduct in Engagements with the Enemy, have been distinguished with Titles, Medals, or other Marks of His Majesty's gracious favour.

—— The Names of all such Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates as may have specially signalized themselves in Action.

And,

—— The Badges and Devices which the Regiment may have been permitted to bear, and the Causes on account of which such Badges or Devices, or any other Marks of Distinction, have been granted.

By Command of the Right Honourable
GENERAL LORD HILL,
Commanding-in-Chief.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Adjutant-General.

PREFACE.

THE character and credit of the British Army must chiefly depend upon the zeal and ardour, by which all who enter into its service are animated, and consequently it is of the highest importance that any measure calculated to excite the spirit of emulation, by which alone great and gallant actions are achieved, should be adopted.

Nothing can more fully tend to the accomplishment of this desirable object, than a full display of the noble deeds with which the Military History of our country abounds. To hold forth these bright examples to the imitation of the youthful soldier, and thus to incite him to emulate the meritorious conduct of those who have preceded him in their honourable career, are among the motives that have given rise to the present publication.

The operations of the British Troops are, indeed, announced in the "London Gazette," from whence they are transferred into the public prints: the achievements of our armies are thus made known at the time of their occurrence, and receive the tribute of praise and admiration to which they are entitled. On extraordinary occasions, the Houses of Parliament have been in the habit of conferring on the Commanders, and the Officers and Troops acting under

their orders, expressions of approbation and of thanks for their skill and bravery, and these testimonials, confirmed by the high honour of their Sovereign's Approbation, constitute the reward which the soldier most highly prizes.

It has not, however, until late years, been the practice (which appears to have long prevailed in some of the Continental armies) for British Regiments to keep regular records of their services and achievements. Hence some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining, particularly from the old Regiments, an authentic account of their origin and subsequent services.

This defect will now be remedied, in consequence of His Majesty having been pleased to command, that every Regiment shall in future keep a full and ample record of its services at home and abroad.

From the materials thus collected, the country will henceforth derive information as to the difficulties and privations which chequer the career of those who embrace the military profession. In Great Britain, where so large a number of persons are devoted to the active concerns of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, and where these pursuits have, for so long a period, been undisturbed by the *presence of war*, which few other countries have escaped, comparatively little is known of the vicissitudes of active service, and of the casualties of climate, to which, even during peace, the British Troops are exposed in every part of the globe, with little or no interval of repose.

In their tranquil enjoyment of the blessings which the

country derives from the industry and the enterprise of the agriculturist and the trader, its happy inhabitants may be supposed not often to reflect on the perilous duties of the soldier and the sailor,—on their sufferings,—and on the sacrifice of valuable life, by which so many national benefits are obtained and preserved.

The conduct of the British Troops, their valour, and endurance, have shone conspicuously under great and trying difficulties; and their character has been established in Continental warfare by the irresistible spirit with which they have effected debarkations in spite of the most formidable opposition, and by the gallantry and steadiness with which they have maintained their advantages against superior numbers.

In the official Reports made by the respective Commanders, ample justice has generally been done to the gallant exertions of the Corps employed; but the details of their services, and of acts of individual bravery, can only be fully given in the Annals of the various Regiments.

These Records are now preparing for publication, under His Majesty's special authority, by Mr. RICHARD CANNON, Principal Clerk of the Adjutant-General's Office; and while the perusal of them cannot fail to be useful and interesting to military men of every rank, it is considered that they will also afford entertainment and information to the general reader, particularly to those who may have served in the Army, or who have relatives in the Service.

There exists in the breasts of most of those who have

served, or are serving, in the Army, an *Esprit de Corps*—an attachment to every thing belonging to their Regiment; to such persons a narrative of the services of their own Corps cannot fail to prove interesting. Authentic accounts of the actions of the great,—the valiant,—the loyal, have always been of paramount interest with a brave and civilized people. Great Britain has produced a race of heroes who, in moments of danger and terror, have stood, "firm as the rocks of their native shore;" and when half the World has been arrayed against them, they have fought the battles of their Country with unshaken fortitude. It is presumed that a record of achievements in war,—victories so complete and surprising, gained by our countrymen,—our brothers,—our fellow-citizens in arms,—a record which revives the memory of the brave, and brings their gallant deeds before us, will certainly prove acceptable to the public.

Biographical memoirs of the Colonels and other distinguished Officers, will be introduced in the Records of their respective Regiments, and the Honorary Distinctions which have, from time to time, been conferred upon each Regiment, as testifying the value and importance of its services, will be faithfully set forth.

As a convenient mode of Publication, the Record of each Regiment will be printed in a distinct number, so that when the whole shall be completed, the Parts may be bound up in numerical succession.

XIII^th^ LIGHT DRAGOONS.

FOR CANNON'S MILITARY RECORDS

HISTORICAL RECORD

OF

THE THIRTEENTH

REGIMENT OF

LIGHT DRAGOONS;

CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF

106223

THE FORMATION OF THE REGIMENT

IN 1715,

AND OF

ITS SUBSEQUENT SERVICES

TO

1842.

LONDON:
JOHN W. PARKER, WEST STRAND.

M.DCCC.XLII.

LONDON:
HARRISON AND CO., PRINTERS,
ST. MARTIN'S LANE.

THE THIRTEENTH

LIGHT DRAGOONS

BEAR ON THEIR CHACOS AND APPOINTMENTS

THE MOTTO

VIRET IN ÆTERNUM;

AND THE WORDS

"PENINSULA," AND "WATERLOO,"

TO COMMEMORATE THE SERVICES OF THE REGIMENT IN PORTUGAL, SPAIN, AND THE SOUTH OF FRANCE, FROM 1810 TO 1814;

AND AT THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO, ON THE 18TH JUNE, 1815;

UNDER

FIELD MARSHAL THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

CONTENTS.

Year		Page
1715	Formation of the Regiment - - - - -	9
——	Names of the Officers - - - - - -	10
——	Rebellion of the Earl of Mar.—Action at Preston	—
1718	The Regiment proceeds to Ireland - - -	12
1742	Returns to England - - - - - - -	13
1745	Rebellion in Scotland - - - - - -	14
——	Battle of Preston-Pans - - - - - -	15
1746	———— Falkirk - - - - - -	18
1749	Embarks for Ireland - - - - - -	20
1751	Description of the Clothing and Guidons -	—
1783	Constituted *Light Dragoons* - - - -	25
1784	Clothing changed from Scarlet to *Blue* - -	—
1795	Two Troops embark for Jamaica - - -	28
1796	The Regiment proceeds to Barbadoes - -	—
——	Services in the Island of St. Domingo - -	29
——	———————— Jamaica - - -	—
1798	Returns to England - - - - - - -	30
1803	In readiness to repel the projected French Invasion	31
1807	Reviewed by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York - - - - - - - - -	32
1809	Ditto, ditto, and other Members of the Royal Family	33
1810	Embarks for Portugal - - - - - -	34
——	Joins the Army in the Alemtejo - - -	—

Year		Page
1810	Capture of a party of French Dragoons at Ladoera	35
——	Battle of Busaco	39
——	Lines of Torres Vedras	40
1811	Action at Campo Mayor	41
——	Party Surprised near Olivenza	46
——	Covering the Siege of Olivenza	47
——	Action near Los Santos	—
——	Covering of the Siege of Badajoz	48
——	Battle of Albuhera	—
——	Action at Usagre	—
——	——— Arroyo de Molinos	50
——	Skirmish between La Nava and Merida	51
1812	Covering the Siege of Badajoz	52
——	Attack on the French post at Almaraz	53
——	Action at Usagre	54
1813	The French driven from Salamanca	56
——	Battle of Vittoria	—
——	——— the Pyrenees	58
——	——— Nive	59
——	Action at Hasparen	—
1814	——— Sauveterre	60
——	Battle of Orthes	61
——	Rencounter at Ayre	62
——	Action at St. Gaudens	63
——	Battle of Toulouse	65
——	Returns to England	—
——	Embarks for Ireland	66
1815	Proceeds to Flanders	67
——	Battle of Waterloo	68
——	Advances to Paris	71

Year		Page
1816	Returns to England - - - - - - -	71
1819	Embarks for India - - - - - -	72
——	Stationed at Arcot - - - - - - -	73
1820	Removes to Bangalore - - - - - -	—
1826	Returns to Arcot - - - - - - -	—
1828	Proceeds to Arnee - - - - - -	—
1829	Marches to Bangalore - - - - - -	—
1832	Resumes wearing Scarlet Clothing - - -	—
1833	Authority to retain the motto *Viret in æternum* -	74
1836	Facings changed to *Green* - - - - -	—
1839	Action at Zorapoor - - - - - - -	75
1840	Orders issued previous to quitting India - -	76
——	Returns to England - - - - - - -	79
——	Blue Clothing, with Buff Facings, resumed -	—
1841	Inspected by the Duke of Cambridge - - -	—
1842	Attends as a Guard of Honor to the King of Prussia on his Visit to England - - - - -	80
——	The Conclusion - - - - - - -	81

SUCCESSION OF COLONELS.

Year		Page
1715	Richard Munden	82
1722	Sir Robert Rich, Bart.	83
1725	William Stanhope	84
1730	Henry Hawley	85
1740	Robert Dalway	86
1741	Humphrey Bland	87
1743	James Gardiner	—
1745	Francis Ligonier	90
1746	Philip Naison	91
1751	Sir Charles Armand Powlet, K.B.	92
——	Hon. Henry Seymour Conway	—
1754	John Mostyn	93
1758	Archibald Douglas	94
1778	Richard Pierson	95
1781	Francis Craig	—
1811	Hon. Sir Henry George Grey, G.C.B., G.C.H.	—
1715 to 1842	Succession of Lieut.-Colonels	96

HISTORICAL RECORD

OF

THE THIRTEENTH

REGIMENT

OF

LIGHT DRAGOONS.

DURING the summer of 1715, when treachery, 1715
treason, and mistaken notions of duty, united with the intrigues of foreign courts, menaced Great Britain with domestic war, and when the expectations of the friends of the Pretender were become sanguine of effecting his speedy elevation to the throne, King George I. augmented the regular army, and the THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS was raised in the midland counties of England, by Brigadier-General RICHARD MUNDEN, whose valour, loyalty, and devotion to the house of Hanover were undoubted. The following officers were appointed to the regiment by commissions dated the 22nd of July, 1715.

1715	*Captains.*	*Lieutenants.*	*Cornets.*
	Rich. Munden, *Col.*	Hen. de Grangues, *Capt. Lt.*	Gerald Fitzgerald
	Clem. Neville, *Lt.-Col.*	Philip Bridgman	Chas. Greenwood
	Sam. Freeman, *Maj.*	Thomas Mason	William Freeman
	Francis Howard	Francis Hull	William Williamson
	Lutton Lister	Henry Dawson	John Watson
	—— Heblethwayte	John Molyneux	Martin O'Bryan.

After its formation the regiment occupied quarters in Cheshire, where it was stationed, under the command of Major-General Wills, when the rebellion in Scotland, headed by the Earl of Mar, commenced. When the insurgents, under General Forster and Brigadier-General Mackintosh, advanced into Lancashire, the regiment was directed to proceed towards Manchester, to confront and fight the rebel bands; it was formed in brigade with Stanhope's dragoons (afterwards disbanded), under the command of its colonel, Brigadier-General Munden, and at break of day on the 12th of November, it advanced towards *Preston*, where the rebels had taken post, and had barricaded the avenues of the town. After driving in the rebel piquets, the king's troops formed, about three in the afternoon, opposite the main streets; a squadron of the regiment dismounted, to take part in storming the avenue leading to Wigan, and the

other two squadrons supported the storming party which attacked the avenue leading to Lancaster. The first barrier was carried in gallant style; but the inner barricade could not be forced for want of cannon. The soldiers took possession of some buildings, threw a breastwork across the road, and set the houses between the breastwork and barricade on fire; thus blockading the insurgents in the town. Major-General Carpenter afterwards arrived with some additional forces, and the rebel bands surrendered at discretion. The regiment had four men and twelve horses wounded in this service, and its colonel was thanked for his gallant conduct at the head of one of the storming parties. 1715

After escorting the rebel prisoners to the nearest gaols, the regiment was placed in cantonments in Lancashire, where it was stationed until the final suppression of the rebellion in Scotland, by the troops under the Duke of Argyle, in the early part of 1716.

The regiment assembled in April, 1716, at Manchester, where it was inspected, and afterwards marched into dispersed quarters in Wiltshire; in April, 1717, it marched into the counties of Berks and Hants, and passed the following winter at Worcester and Bromsgrove. 1716 1717

1718 In the spring of 1718 the regiment marched to Gloucester and Tewksbury: a reduction in the army took place, and in the autumn of this year, the THIRTEENTH Dragoons embarked at Liverpool for Ireland, to replace a regiment ordered to be disbanded in that country.

1719 The THIRTEENTH Dragoons were stationed in Ireland during the remainder of the reign of King George I., and also during the first fourteen years of the reign of King George II. Their colonel, Brigadier-General Munden, was removed,

1722 in 1722, to the eighth dragoons, and was succeeded by Brigadier-General Sir Robert Rich, Baronet, whose regiment of dragoons, raised in 1715, had been disbanded. On the decease of

1725 Brigadier-General Munden, in 1725, Sir Robert Rich was removed to the eighth dragoons, and was succeeded by Colonel William Stanhope, afterwards Earl of Harrington, who raised a regiment in 1715, which was disbanded in 1718.

1730 Lord Harrington was appointed Secretary of State, and the colonelcy of the THIRTEENTH Dragoons was conferred, on the 7th of July, 1730, on Colonel Henry Hawley, from the thirty-third foot.

1735 Colonel Hawley was promoted to the rank

of brigadier-general in 1735, to that of major- 1735
general in 1739, and was removed to the Royal 1739
Dragoons in May, 1740, when he was succeeded 1740
by Colonel Robert Dalway, from the thirty-ninth foot. This officer died in November of the same year, and in January, 1741, King 1741
George II. conferred the colonelcy of the regiment on Colonel Humphrey Bland, from the thirty-sixth foot.

In 1742 a British army was sent to Flanders, 1742
to support the house of Austria against the combined efforts of the King of France and the Elector of Bavaria, and the THIRTEENTH Dragoons were withdrawn from Ireland, and stationed in South Britain.

Brigadier-General Bland was removed to the 1743
third dragoons in April, 1743, and King George II. promoted Lieut.-Colonel JAMES GARDINER, from the Inniskilling Dragoons, to the colonelcy of the THIRTEENTH dragoons.

Colonel Gardiner left the sixth dragoons in 1744
Germany, and joined his regiment in England, and being a most zealous and efficient officer, he bestowed much care on its discipline, equipment, and the condition of the horses.

The THIRTEENTH Dragoons were stationed 1745

1745 in Scotland when the rebellion, headed by Charles Edward, eldest son of the Pretender, broke out in that country in the summer of 1745, and they were ordered to take post at Stirling, from whence Lieut.-General Sir John Cope, the commander-in-chief in Scotland, advanced with a small force into the Highlands, but he was unable to stop the progress of the numerous bands of mountaineers which had joined the Pretender's standard, and he embarked with some infantry from Aberdeen for Leith. When the rebel army advanced to cross the Firth, the THIRTEENTH Dragoons moved to Falkirk, and their commanding officer, Colonel Gardiner, was desirous of being reinforced by other troops, in order to be enabled to make some effectual opposition; but he was suddenly ordered to proceed with his own and Hamilton's (fourteenth) dragoons, by forced marches, to Dunbar, to join Sir John Cope. This hasty retreat before an enemy which the soldiers were desirous of attacking, produced a bad effect on the minds of the men, and they were further disheartened by hearing that the rebels had gained possession of Edinburgh, towards which city they were directed to advance. The young Pretender put the clans in

motion to meet the king's troops, who were not 1745
half so numerous as their opponents; and on the 20th of September the two armies confronted each other near the village of *Preston-pans*, seven miles from Edinburgh. When the THIRTEENTH Dragoons had formed in line, Colonel Gardiner rode along the ranks and addressed the men in the most animated manner; the soldiers desired to be led against the enemy, and Colonel Gardiner suggested to Sir John Cope the advantages which would probably result from an immediate attack on the insurgent bands; but a defensive plan was adopted, which proved another source of discouragement to the dragoons*.

The troops passed the night in the fields, and the THIRTEENTH Dragoons furnished videttes and patroles to watch the motions of the rebel army, which advanced to the attack before day-light on the following morning. A chosen band of Highlanders was discovered through the thick atmosphere advancing against the right; and two other columns of mountaineers were in motion to join in the attack; as they drew near, they raised a loud shout, fired a volley, threw down

* DODDRIDGE'S *Life of Colonel James Gardiner.*

1745 their muskets, and rushed sword in hand upon the soldiers guarding the artillery on the right, who, finding themselves assailed by more than three times their own number, gave way and fled. The dragoons, seeing the artillery lost, became disheartened; the THIRTEENTH fired their carbines, and then advanced to charge a column of Highlanders, so numerous, that the dragoons were dismayed, and being seized with a sudden panic, the greater part of them fled. A few, however, including Colonel Gardiner, and Lieut.-Colonel Whitney, charged manfully; Colonel Gardiner highly distinguished himself, and though shot in the breast, refused to retire; Lieut.-Colonel Whitney was shot in the arm, and was forced to withdraw; Lieutenant Grafton and Quarter-Master Burroughs were wounded and taken prisoners; Quarter-Master West, a man of distinguished bravery, and about fifteen dragoons rallied round their colonel, but were overpowered, the quarter-master was taken prisoner, and few of the men escaped. Colonel Gardiner afterwards rode towards some infantry, and while in the act of encouraging them to make a resolute stand, he was cut down by a Highlander with a scythe fastened to a pole, and

as he fell, another Highlander gave him a mortal 1745
blow on the head; thus terminated the career of a most meritorious officer, who was distinguished for strict attention to duty, personal bravery, and christian virtues.

The infantry having been overpowered, the whole fled from the field. The THIRTEENTH Dragoons passed through Preston, and were rallied at the west end of the town, from whence Lieut.-General Sir John Cope retired with them to Berwick.

The loss of the battle of Preston-pans proved a serious disaster, as the rebels obtained possession of a train of artillery, and a great quantity of arms, and were afterwards enabled to penetrate into England. The THIRTEENTH Dragoons joined the troops under Field-Marshal Wade, at Newcastle, and afterwards returned to Scotland, and the colonelcy was conferred on Colonel Francis Ligonier, from the forty-eighth foot, an excellent officer, conspicuous for zeal for the service and personal bravery.

After the retreat of the rebels from Derby 1746
back to Scotland, the regiment marched to Edinburgh, where a small army was assembled under Lieut.-General Hawley, and the rebels

1746 having besieged Stirling Castle, the troops advanced, in the middle of January, 1746, to raise the siege, and halted near *Falkirk*, where a camp was formed. The rebels advanced to meet the King's forces, and a general engagement was fought on Falkirk Moor on the 17th of January. Colonel FRANCIS LIGONIER, of the THIRTEENTH Dragoons, was taken ill of a pleurisy; he was bled and blistered on the 14th of January, but no consideration could keep him from his duty, and he quitted his bed and commanded the brigade of dragoons at the battle on the 17th of January. The action was commenced by a charge of the cavalry; Colonel Ligonier led the THIRTEENTH Dragoons forward with great spirit, broke the first line of rebels, and cut down a number of opponents, but he was unable to force the second line, and a heavy storm of wind and rain beat so violently in the soldiers' faces as to produce some confusion. Lieut.-Colonel Whitney, who had recovered from his wounds received at Preston-pans and resumed his duty, was killed fighting in the midst of a crowd of Highlanders; several other officers and a number of men were also killed and wounded. The torrent of battle flowed in favour of the rebels, and one wing of

the King's army retired; a few regiments, how- 1746
ever, maintained their ground with the most heroic bravery, and were supported by Colonel Ligonier with a party of dragoons; after dark, the King's troops being exposed to a heavy rain, retired to Linlithgow. Colonel Ligonier covered the retreat with his dragoons to Linlithgow, and being drenched with rain and benumbed with cold, he was seized with an inflammation in the throat, of which he died on the 25th of January, much regretted by the regiment.

The THIRTEENTH Dragoons withdrew from Linlithgow to Edinburgh, and when the Duke of Cumberland took the command of the army and advanced against the rebels, the regiment was left at Edinburgh, and directed to patrole along the roads leading westward to prevent the insurgents receiving intelligence.

On the 17th of February, 1746, the colonelcy was conferred on Philip Naizon, from the lieut.-colonelcy of the first royal dragoons.

The rebellion in Scotland was suppressed by the decisive battle of Culloden, on the 16th of April, 1746.

In 1748, a treaty of peace was concluded at 1748

1748 Aix-la-Chapelle; the dragoon regiments on foreign service returned to England, and in the
1749 early part of 1749, the THIRTEENTH Dragoons embarked for Ireland.

1751 Colonel Philip Naizon died in January, 1751, and was succeeded in the colonelcy of the THIRTEENTH Dragoons by Major-General Sir Charles Armand Powlet, K.B. from the ninth regiment of foot. This officer died in November of the same year, and was succeeded by Colonel the Honorable Henry Seymour Conway, from the thirty-fourth regiment of foot.

The following particulars respecting the uniform and guidons of the regiment, have been extracted from a royal warrant, dated the 1st of July, 1751.

COATS,—scarlet, double-breasted, without lappels, lined with *light green;* slit sleeves turned up with light green ; the button-holes ornamented with narrow yellow lace ; the buttons flat, of yellow metal, set on three and three ; a long slash pocket in each skirt; and a yellow worsted aiguillette on the right shoulder.

WAISTCOATS AND BREECHES,—light green.

HATS,—three-cornered, bound with gold lace, and ornamented with a black cockade and a yel-

low loop. The forage cap red, turned up with 1751
light green, and 13.D. on the little flap.

Boots,—of jacked leather.

Horse Furniture,—of light green cloth; the holster caps and housings having a border of white lace, with a yellow stripe down the centre; XIII.D. embroidered, in white, upon a red ground, within a wreath of roses and thistles, on the housings; and upon the holster caps, the King's cipher and crown, with XIII.D. underneath.

Cloaks,—of scarlet cloth, with a light green cape and lining; the buttons set on three and three upon white frogs, or loops, with a yellow stripe down the centre.

Officers,—distinguished by gold lace and embroidery, and a crimson silk sash worn across the left shoulder.

Quarter-Masters,—to wear a crimson silk sash round their waists.

Serjeants,—to have narrow gold lace on their cuffs, pockets, and shoulder straps; gold aiguillettes, and light green and yellow worsted sashes tied round their waists.

Drummers and Hautboys, — light-green coats, lined with scarlet, and ornamented with

1751 white and yellow lace; scarlet waistcoats and breeches.

GUIDONS,—the first, or King's guidon, to be of crimson silk, with a silver and yellow fringe; in the centre, the rose and thistle conjoined, and crown over them, with the motto, *Dieu et mon Droit*, underneath; the white horse in a compartment in the first and fourth corners, and XIII.D. in silver characters, on a light green ground, in the second and third corners: the second and third guidons to be of light-green silk; in the centre XIII.D. in silver characters on a crimson ground, within a wreath of roses and thistles on the same stalk; the white horse on a red ground, in the first and fourth corners; and the rose and thistle conjoined, upon a red ground, in the second and third corners; the third guidon to have a figure 3, on a circular red ground, under the wreath.

1754 On the removal of Lieut.-General Conway to the fourth Irish horse, now seventh dragoon guards, in July, 1754, Colonel John Mostyn was appointed to the colonelcy of the THIRTEENTH Dragoons, from the Seventh Royal Fusileers.

1757 Colonel Mostyn was promoted to the rank of major-general, in 1757, and was removed in

1758, to the Fifth Royal Irish Dragoons,—when 1758
His Majesty conferred the colonelcy of the THIRTEENTH on Archibald Douglas, from the lieut.-colonelcy of the fourth dragoons. This officer was one of the King's aides-de-camp and a member of parliament, and he was promoted to the rank of major-general in 1759, and to that of 1759
lieut.-general in 1761. 1761

In the clothing warrant of 1768, the facings 1768
of the regiment are directed to be of *deep green*, and the waistcoats and breeches of buff, instead of light-green. White waistcoats and breeches 1770
were adopted a few years afterwards, and a small red and white feather was introduced into the cocked-hats.

Lieut.-General Douglas died at Dublin, in 1778
October, 1778, and was succeeded by Lieut.-General Richard Pierson, from the thirty-sixth foot. This officer was rewarded with the dignity of a Knight of the Bath.

In 1779, the regiment proceeded by forced 1779
marches to the north of Ireland, in consequence of disturbances in that quarter, and its presence soon restored order.

The THIRTEENTH Dragoons encamped in 1780
1780, with the army in the neighbourhood of

1780 Ardfinnan,—and, on the breaking up of the encampment, moved into quarters at Clonmel, Carrick-on-Suir, and Cappoquin.

1781 Lieut.-General Pierson expired suddenly on the morning of the 13th of February, 1781, and was succeeded by Lieut.-General Francis Craig, from the lieut.-colonelcy of the First regiment of Foot-Guards.

In 1781 the regiment marched to Charleville and Bruff, and was subsequently stationed at Cork, where it received orders to proceed, with some other regiments and artillery under the command of Colonel Ralph Abercromby, against George Robert Fitzgerald, who had fortified his family residence near Castlebar, in the county of Mayo, and was in open rebellion against the laws. On the arrival of the forces at Castlebar, they proceeded on the service assigned to them,—but Fitzgerald had fled and quitted the country: some ship guns, which he had mounted, were seized and brought into the barracks at Castlebar, —where the THIRTEENTH remained,—sending detachments to Ballinrobe and Sligo.

1782 Soon after the termination of the American war, in 1782, the regiment underwent a change of clothing and equipment, and was constituted a

corps of LIGHT CAVALRY. The cocked-hats 1782
were replaced by helmets, and appointments of a lighter description than formerly worn. These alterations were completed in 1783. In the 1783
spring of this year the regiment was stationed at Belturbet and Sligo; and, in consequence of the barracks at the former place falling down in the winter, a detachment was sent to Cavan.

In 1784 the colour of the clothing was 1784
changed from scarlet to *blue*, and the facings to light buff.

In May the regiment—then designated the "THIRTEENTH LIGHT DRAGOONS" in the Annual Army List—again assembled at Belturbet, and, after the usual inspection, marched into quarters at Athlone, Roscommon, and Cloghan, when the horses were turned out to grass for the first time since the commencement of the American war. After the peace the establishment had been reduced to one hundred and forty-four men, and one hundred and thirty-eight horses.

The THIRTEENTH were reviewed at Athlone, 1785
in June, 1785, and marched into quarters at Kilkenny, Ballyragget, and Carrick-on-Suir.

In June, 1786, the regiment assembled for 1786
inspection at Kilkenny, and marched to Mallow, Bandon, and Tallow.

1786 During the winter of this year the troops were moved from Mallow to Cork, in consequence of disturbances; and they, as well as those at Bandon and Tallow, were constantly on duty, and greatly harassed; the gaols were filled with their prisoners of "White Boys," "Peep-o'-day-Boys," &c., as the different bands of these misguided men called themselves.

1787 In May, 1787, the regiment marched to Cashel, where it was inspected, and in June it was quartered in Maryborough, Mountmelick, and Thurles.

1788 The regiment proceeded to Dublin in June, 1788, and subsequently moved into the Phœnix
1789 Park barrack, Navan and Man of War.

1790 In June, 1790, the THIRTEENTH were stationed at Clonmel, Clogheen, Mallow, and Charleville, and at the end of this year a draught of men was sent to the Twentieth Dragoons at Jamaica.

1791 The regiment was inspected in June, 1791, and the detachment at Mallow was withdrawn to Clonmel.

1792 After the inspection in May, 1792, the regiment marched to Athlone, Roscommon, and Portumna.

In the mean time a revolution had taken 1792
place in France, where the destructive principles of democracy had overthrown all legitimate authority, divested the sovereign of regal power, and threatened to involve Europe in war. Under these circumstances the British army was augmented, and five men and horses were added to each troop of the THIRTEENTH Light Dragoons.

The French republicans having added to their 1793
numerous atrocities the decapitation of their sovereign, war commenced in 1793, and the establishment of the THIRTEENTH Light Dragoons was further augmented.

After the inspection in October, the regiment changed its quarters to Belturbet and Sligo. It was called upon to furnish thirty-six mounted men to complete the cavalry regiments augmenting for foreign service.

In the beginning of 1794 the regiment 1794
marched to Ballinrobe and Castlebar, part of it remaining stationed in Sligo.

The violence of party in France soon kindled 1795
a corresponding sensation in the colonies of that country in the West Indies, where the whites, mulattoes, and blacks, became inflamed against

1795 each other, and when the decree of "*Equality*" passed, an open rupture followed. The blacks revolted, particularly in the island of St. Domingo. Anarchy, massacre, and devastation followed, and several planters obtained aid from the English, and transferred their allegiance from France to the British crown. Additional forces were ordered to the West Indies. Two troops of the THIRTEENTH Light Dragoons were withdrawn from Ireland in June, 1795; they remained a few weeks in England, and embarked, in September, for Jamaica.

The regiment, having received orders to prepare for service in the West Indies, assembled at Mallow, and there delivered over its horses for the use of other corps; it afterwards embarked at Cork and sailed to Bristol, where it met the Fourteenth Dragoons, destined for the same service. It subsequently proceeded into quarters at Warminster and Frome, thence to Salisbury, Winchester, and Southampton, where it embarked in transports; and joining other vessels containing troops belonging to the expedition,
1796 the whole proceeded to Cove Harbour, and in February, 1796, seven troops of the regiment sailed for Barbadoes, where they arrived in the beginning of April.

Captain Bolton of the THIRTEENTH was sent 1796
to purchase horses in America.

From Barbadoes the regiment sailed to St. Domingo; but the reduction of that island was found to be impracticable, as the health of European troops could not be preserved long enough to reduce the blacks and French revolutionists to obedience. The THIRTEENTH Light Dragoons, partly mounted on horses sent from America, had a few skirmishes with the armed bands which possessed the country, and a party of the regiment which accompanied the expedition against the town of Bombarde, had an opportunity of charging the enemy with great effect; but the climate soon reduced the regiment to a skeleton: it lost twenty officers, seven troop quarter-masters, and two hundred and thirty-three soldiers in six months, and the few remaining officers and soldiers were removed to Jamaica in December.

A part of the regiment, under the command of the Honorable Colonel Walpole of the THIRTEENTH Light Dragoons, who was promoted to the local rank of major-general, shared in the dangers and fatigues of the harassing warfare against the Maroons in Jamaica, until its successful

1796 termination, which, with the consequent safety of the island, was attributed to the talent, energy, and courage displayed by the major-general; and a sword of the value of five hundred guineas was voted to him by the house of assembly.

1798 The regiment remained at Jamaica until July, 1798, when it transferred a few of the surviving men to the Twentieth Light Dragoons, and the remainder, amounting only to fifty-two individuals, embarked for England, where they arrived in October, and landed at Gravesend.

The THIRTEENTH were stationed at Trowbridge, and subsequently at York. Every exertion was made under the active superintendence of Lieut.-Colonel Bolton, to complete the establishment, which was soon effected; and in

1799 August, 1799, the regiment marched to Birmingham. It was shortly afterwards stationed at Coventry, Warwick, and Stratford-on-Avon. About this period the strength of the regiment was increased to nine troops, amounting to eight hundred and two men, and the same number of horses.

1800 In 1800 part of the regiment occupied Leicester and Nuneaton, and the establishment was

increased to ten troops. In the autumn of this 1800
year, the THIRTEENTH were quartered at Norwich, Aylsham, Walsham, Beccles, Bungay, and Wymondham.

In the beginning of 1801 the establishment 1801
was increased to nine hundred and two men and the same number of horses; the regiment was distributed, at different periods during this and the following year, in quarters at Atleborough, Ded- 1802
ham, Maningtree, Norwich, Colchester, Ipswich, Sudbury, Stowmarket, Needhammarket, Hadleigh, Woodbridge, and Boston.

Hostilities with France having been terminated by the treaty of Amiens, in the summer of 1802 the establishment was reduced to eight troops, amounting to five hundred and sixteen men, and four hundred and thirty-six horses. The quarters were changed to Romford and Hornchurch.

The conduct of General Bonaparte, then 1803
first consul of France, soon produced another war, which commenced in 1803, when the regiment was augmented to six hundred and four men and the same number of horses; it was quartered at Hounslow, Windsor, and Hampton Court, and held in readiness to assist in

1803 repelling the threatened French invasion by an army assembled at Boulogne.

1804 The French armament continuing at Boulogne, and the preparations for invading England being augmented, in 1804, the regiment occupied Sandwich, Stonar, and Ramsgate, with an establishment increased to eight hundred and fifty-four men, and seven hundred and fifty-four horses, which was subsequently augmented to one thousand and sixty-four men, and the same number of horses.

1805 In the autumn of 1805, the French army marched for Germany, and the project of invading England was laid aside. Towards the end of the year, the regiment was quartered at Canter-
1806 bury; and in September, 1806, it occupied Deal, Sandwich, and Ramsgate, its strength being reduced to eight hundred and fifty-four men and horses.

1807 In the summer of 1807, the THIRTEENTH were distributed in quarters at Kingston, Richmond, and Twickenham. The regiment was reviewed by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York, and, in consequence of the high opinion formed of it by their royal highnesses, the order for its march to Dorchester was countermanded,

and it was detained to form, with the Twelfth Light Dragoons, a brigade, under the command of Colonel Bolton of the THIRTEENTH, which brigade was reviewed by His Royal Highness the Duke of York. The THIRTEENTH afterwards proceeded to Dorchester and Weymouth, from whence detachments were sent to Radipole, Wareham, Bridport, and, in the beginning of 1808, to Blandford, Trowbridge, and Gosport. 1807 1808

The regiment was reviewed by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland at Dorchester. Its establishment of horses was reduced to seven hundred and fifty-four: it assembled at Exeter for review, and was distributed in quarters at Totness, Modbury, Truro, Taunton, Honiton, Tiverton, and Exeter.

In the summer of 1809, the regiment was quartered at Hounslow, Hampton Court, Richmond, Twickenham, Chertsey, Staines, and Egham, and was reviewed by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and subsequently by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, attended by their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York, Clarence, Cumberland, and Cambridge, the Duke of Brunswick Oels, &c. 1809

Portugal and Spain had, in the mean time, 1810

1810 become the theatre of war; the French emperor had overrun those countries with troops, and had placed his brother Joseph on the throne of Spain; and a British army, commanded by Lord Wellington, was aiding the inhabitants of the Peninsula in their resistance to the gigantic power of Napoleon. The THIRTEENTH Light Dragoons were selected to join the Peninsular army. Eight troops, mustering about nine hundred officers and soldiers, embarked at Portsmouth in February, 1810, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Michael Head; they sailed to Lisbon, from whence one squadron was detached to Cadiz, which fortress was invested on the land side by the French, and the Spanish regency had solicited the aid of British troops. The other six troops landed at Lisbon,—Portugal having been delivered, by British skill and valour, from the power of the enemy.

After a short halt at Belem to refresh the men and horses after the voyage, the regiment marched to the Alemtejo, and was attached to the division commanded by Lieut.-General Sir Rowland Hill, which it joined in May, in the neighbourhood of Portalegre. At this period a powerful French army was about to invade Por-

tugal under Marshal Massena, Prince of Esling, 1810
who boasted he would drive the English into the sea, and plant the eagles of France on the walls of Lisbon; but he was ignorant of the qualities of British soldiers, and of the abilities of their commander. The allied army withdrew, before the very superior numbers of the enemy, towards Lisbon, in front of which city the celebrated lines of Torres Vedras were forming to arrest the torrent of invasion. The movements of the THIRTEENTH Light Dragoons were connected with those of the division under Sir Rowland Hill, and eventually with the Portuguese cavalry under Brigadier-General Henry Fane.

After withdrawing from the frontiers of Portugal, the head quarters were established at Escalhos de Cima, and a troop of the regiment, commanded by Captain William White, with a troop of the Fourth (Portuguese) Dragoons, were stationed at *Ladoera*, to watch the movements of General Reynier's corps.

On the morning of the 22nd of August, Captain White, when foraging with about fifty of his troop, received information of the approach of a reconnoitring party of about sixty French dragoons, whom he pursued, and attacking them

1810 with the most distinguished bravery, wounded several, and captured two officers, the whole of the men, and fifty-eight horses, without sustaining any loss.

Captain White, on perceiving the enemy, sent for the troop of Portuguese cavalry, who promptly advanced to his support, but they could not arrive in time to take an active share in either the conflict or capture.

The following report of this occurrence was forwarded to head-quarters.

"*Escalhos de Cima*, 22*nd August*, 1810.

"SIR,

"I have the honour to report to you that "the troop of the THIRTEENTH Light Dragoons, "and one of the fourth Portuguese dragoons, "under the command of Captain White of "the THIRTEENTH, at Ladoera, this morning, "fell in with a patrole of the enemy's dragoons, "consisting of one captain, two subalterns, and "about sixty men. Captain White fortunately "succeeded in coming up with them, when he "immediately charged and overturned them; and "the result has been the capture of two lieu-"tenants, three serjeants, six corporals, one

"trumpeter, and fifty privates, and about sixty 1810
"horses: the captain was also a prisoner, but
"escaped, during the bustle, on foot.

"I am happy to say, this has been performed
"without the loss of a man on our side: six of
"the enemy are wounded.

"Captain White expresses his obligations to
"Major Charles A. Vigoureux* of the thirty-eighth
"regiment, who was a volunteer with him; and
"to the Alferes Pedro Raymando di Oliviera,
"commanding the Portuguese troop (which he
"states to have done its duty extremely well,
"and to have shown much gallantry), and also
"to Lieutenant Samuel Charles Turner, of the
"THIRTEENTH Light Dragoons, to whose activity
"and courage he reports himself to be indebted
"for several of his prisoners. I trust the whole

---

* Major Vigoureux, who was employed on the reconnoitring service, gave Captain White information of the presence of the enemy, and concerted with him the plan of attack. He requested Captain White to mount him, which he did, on one of the largest horses of his troop, and being a very tall and powerful man, his appearance was most formidable. He charged with Captain White at the head of the THIRTEENTH, and rode with uplifted sabre straight at the French commanding-officer who was leading: on their meeting, that officer, instead of defending himself, dropped his sword to the salute, and turning it, presented the hilt to Major Vigoureux; the sword was afterwards presented by Colonel Vigoureux to Lieut.-Colonel Brunton, and is now in his possession.

1810 "will be considered to have merited the appro-
"bation of the commander-in-chief.

"I am, &c.,

"H. FANE, Brigadier-General.

"*To Lieut.-General Hill, &c. &c.*"

And the following orders were subsequently published:—

"*Lazados, 23rd August*, 1810.

"Lieut.-General Hill has received, with much "satisfaction, from Brigadier-General Fane, the "report of an attack made yesterday morning by "a squadron consisting of one troop of the "THIRTEENTH British Light Dragoons and one "troop of the Fourth Portuguese Dragoons, "under the command of Captain White of the "former, on a body of the enemy's cavalry at "Ladoera, the result of which was the capture of "two lieutenants, three serjeants, six corporals, "one trumpeter, and fifty dragoons, and about "fifty-eight horses. The conduct of Captain "White and the officers, non-commissioned offi-"cers, and men of the two services engaged in "this affair, merits the lieut.-general's best thanks, "and he will not fail to lay the particulars before "the commander of the forces.

"The brigadier-general has much pleasure in 1810
"communicating the preceding order, and he
"congratulates the officers and soldiers con-
"cerned on having merited the approbation of
"the lieut.-general commanding the division."

"*Escalhos-de-Cima*, 28*th August*, 1810.

"Major-General Fane has received the orders
"of His Excellency Lord Wellington, Com-
"mander-in-Chief, &c. to convey to Captain
"White* and Lieutenant Turner of the THIR-
"TEENTH Light Dragoons, and to the Alferes
"Pedro Raymando di Oliviera, of the Fourth
"regiment of Portuguese Dragoons, and to the
"non-commissioned officers and soldiers engaged
"in the affair of the 22nd instant, near Ladoera,
"His Excellency's approbation of their conduct,
"and to inform them, that His Excellency will
"not fail to report his sense of their behaviour
"in the most favourable terms to His Majesty
"and to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent."

The captured horses were sold by auction, and the proceeds of the sale divided among the THIRTEENTH Light Dragoons.

---

* Captain White was afterwards appointed to the staff of the army. He was killed at the battle of Salamanca.

1810 After some further retrograde movements, Lord Wellington resolved to oppose the enemy's forces on the rocks of *Busaco*, and during the hard-fought battle on the 27th of September, the THIRTEENTH Dragoons were posted in front of Alva to observe and check the movements of the French cavalry on the Mondego. The squadron detached to Cadiz had, in the mean time, returned to Portugal, and it joined the regiment about this period.

After sustaining a severe repulse at Busaco, the enemy turned the position by a flank movement, and the allied army withdrew to the lines of *Torres Vedras*. During the skilful performance of these difficult operations, the numerous cavalry of the enemy were effectually kept in check by the British squadrons, who, by their bold front and noble daring, whenever an opportunity occurred, succeeded in instilling into their adversaries a dread of their superior prowess. The French marshal viewed the stupendous works of Torres Vedras with astonishment and dismay, and finding it impossible to accomplish his threat of driving the English into the sea, he withdrew to Santarem, when the THIRTEENTH Light Dragoons advanced, and having crossed

the Tagus in boats at Valada, they proceeded 1811
to Chamusca, a village, situated on the left bank of the river.

The THIRTEENTH Dragoons were stationed some months at Chamusca and its neighbourhood, where Marshal Sir William Carr Beresford fixed his head-quarters, having under him a strong body of troops to prevent the passage of the Tagus, and to intercept all communications between Marshal Massena and Marshal Soult. In this service the regiment was employed until the 6th of March, 1811, when the French army having retired from Santarem, it moved forward in pursuit, and the scenes of devastation, slaughter, and confusion it witnessed on the line of the enemy's disastrous retreat, exceed description. After following the French a considerable distance, the regiment was detached, with other forces under Marshal Beresford, to the relief of *Campo Mayor*, which fortress was besieged by a detachment from Marshal Soult's army.

Campo Mayor surrendered before the arrival of the troops sent to its relief, and the French, having dismantled the works, were marching out of the town as the British approached it on the

1811 morning of the 25th of March,—they consisted of nearly nine hundred cavalry, three battalions of infantry, some horse artillery, and a battering train of sixteen guns, under the command of their celebrated general, Latour Maubourg. One squadron of the THIRTEENTH Dragoons was attached to the light division on this occasion; a troop was with a brigade of Portuguese infantry, and five troops were at the head of the column. Having turned the town by the left, the regiment sent forward one troop to skirmish with the enemy, who retreated by the Badajoz road. The British pressed forward in a semi-circular form, to enclose the French, who halted with their infantry in square, and their cavalry formed in their front and rear. Colonel MICHAEL HEAD was directed to attack with the two squadrons of the THIRTEENTH, amounting to two hundred and three officers and soldiers, and he led them forward with the most distinguished gallantry*; a regi-

* List of French cavalry attacked by two squadrons of the THIRTEENTH Light Dragoons at Campo Mayor, 25th March, 1811

Second French Hussars . . .	300 men.
Tenth ditto . . .	350 „
Twenty-sixth Heavy Dragoons .	150 „
Fourth Spanish Chasseurs . . .	80 „
	880 „

ment of French hussars advanced to meet the 1811
THIRTEENTH, and the opposing horsemen raised a loud shout and rushed upon each other. Several men were overthrown by the shock; the combatants pierced through on both sides, and facing about, charged each other again with the most heroic bravery. A sharp sword conflict ensued, in which the valour of the THIRTEENTH proved victorious, and many of the hussars having been cut down, the remainder fled. In the mean time, a French squadron formed on the enemy's right, wheeled inwards, and, attacking the British left, did some mischief; but the THIRTEENTH promptly opposed, and overthrew them after a short contest. The French continued their flight, the THIRTEENTH followed, and such was the ardour of these brave swordsmen, that the fire of the French infantry could not stop them; they galloped forward, cut down the French gunners, and, believing the other brigades would easily dispose of the French troops thus passed, they continued the pursuit. For some time the French dragoons resisted, but their formation soon became so completely broken, that they surrendered as soon as they were overtaken. The pursuit was continued at a rapid rate, the object being

1811 to gain the front, and capture the whole, as well as the enormous quantity of baggage on the road; but the dragoons were not aware of what was taking place in the rear. Marshal Beresford was informed that the THIRTEENTH Dragoons were cut off; the loss of one regiment appeared to be a serious disaster, and he did not permit the heavy cavalry to charge. The French infantry retiring steadily, recovered their artillery, and effected their retreat. Meanwhile the THIRTEENTH and some Portuguese squadrons, commanded by Colonel Otway, who formed as a support during the attack, were pursuing the French troopers at a rapid pace; on arriving at the bridge of Badajoz, they were fired upon by the guns of that fortress. The regiment then halted and retired to secure the prisoners, and captured artillery and baggage. Some of the French drivers, refusing to surrender, were sabred, and the mules were mounted by men of the THIRTEENTH. The retreat was continued several miles, the men in high spirits at their wonderful success; at length they were met by the retiring French infantry, and by all the beaten cavalry which could find refuge with it. For a few exhausted dragoons to have engaged

that body of troops would have been madness, 1811
and the THIRTEENTH were forced to abandon their captures and make a detour to the right to join the army, which they effected, and went into bivouac in the neighbourhood of Campo Mayor. The loss of the regiment was twelve men and seven horses killed; Lieutenants William Slater Smith and Frederick Geale, Adjutant Holmes, Quarter-master Greenham, one serjeant, twenty-eight rank and file, wounded; one serjeant, nineteen rank and file, and forty-four horses missing. Three hundred French were killed, wounded, and taken prisoners; the French colonel, Chamarin, of the Twenty-sixth Dragoons, was killed in single combat by *Corporal Logan*, of the THIRTEENTH Light Dragoons, which, with many other instances of individual bravery in this sharply contested affair, is recorded in the books of the regiment*.

The THIRTEENTH, on this occasion, evinced the superiority of their discipline over their equally brave and numerically superior adversaries, by their greater quickness in rallying

* Paymaster Gardiner obtained possession of Colonel Chamarin s handsome helmet, and brought it to England. The colonel's sword was given to Lieut.-Colonel Head.

1811 after the different attacks,—and this circumstance, with the skilful and determined use of their weapons, greatly tended to their brilliant success in this well-fought field.

An officer, who made his escape from Bądajoz a few days after this affair, reported that the French infantry had brought in a great number of severely wounded cavalry soldiers—chiefly sabre wounds*.

Preparations were subsequently made for

---

* The following incident in allusion to the Campo Mayor affair is taken from the journal of an officer published in CLARKE'S *Life of the Duke of Wellington*:—

"Yesterday a French captain of dragoons brought over a "trumpet, demanding permission to search amongst the dead for "his colonel. His regiment was a fine one, with bright brass "helmets and black horse-hair, exactly like what the old Romans "are depicted with. It was truly a bloody scene, being almost "all sabre wounds. It was long before we could find the French "colonel, for he was lying on his face, his naked body weltering "in blood; and as soon as he was turned up, the officer knew "him: he gave a sort of scream and sprang off his horse, dashed "his helmet on the ground, knelt by the body, took the bloody "hand and kissed it many times in an agony of grief; it was an "affecting and awful scene. I suppose there were about six hun- "dred naked dead bodies lying on the ground at one view. The "French colonel was killed by a corporal of the THIRTEENTH. "This corporal had killed one of his men, and he was so enraged. "that he sallied out himself and attacked the corporal, who was "well mounted and a good swordsman, as was the colonel himself. "Both defended for some time; the corporal cut him twice across "the face; his helmet came off at the second, when the corporal "slew him by a cut which nearly cleft his skull asunder, cutting "in as deep as the nose through the brain."

besieging Badajoz, and the Guadiana was passed 1811
in boats in the early part of April; on the night of the 16th of April an outpost of the THIRTEENTH Dragoons, which had been relieved by a squadron of Portuguese cavalry, was surprised by a body of French troops from *Olivenza*, and only twenty men escaped. The loss was three men wounded, Captain Morris, Lieutenant Moss, fifty soldiers, and sixty-five horses taken prisoners. The imagined security of their position, induced by the Portuguese squadron being in their front, and their consequent neglect of due precautions, led to the surprise of this party, by an overwhelming force of the enemy, when totally unprepared for resistance. This was not forgotten,—and the THIRTEENTH never gave occasion for the repetition of a similar severe but wholesome lesson during the remainder of the war.

The siege of *Olivenza* was undertaken by the fourth division, and the army advanced to drive the French detachments from the province of Estremadura. The British and Portuguese cavalry arrived at *Los Santos* on the 16th of April, and fell in with a body of French heavy cavalry, when the leading troops of the THIRTEENTH,

1811 under Captains Boyse and Macalister, promptly formed and checked the advance of the enemy. The remainder of the regiment, commanded by Colonel Head, quickly formed line,—charged,—cut down many of the enemy,—took two officers and a number of men and horses,—and continued in close and rapid pursuit for several miles, successfully frustrating every attempt of the French to rally, and driving them from the field in utter confusion. The enemy suffered a very severe loss in killed and wounded. The left squadron of the THIRTEENTH, partly formed of the men who had escaped on the 6th instant, had the satisfaction of recapturing some of their horses and accoutrements, and severely revenging their own and their comrades' mischance on some of the very authors of it, who were among their opponents on this occasion. It was observed that these men displayed the most determined gallantry: nothing daunted by the superior numbers of the enemy immediately opposed to them, they rushed fearlessly into their ranks, and committed terrible havoc with their sabres. Captain Doherty had a horse shot under him in this affair. The French commander, whose gallant bearing in leading his

men to the attack was long a theme of admi- 1811
ration among the officers who witnessed it, was killed by private *James Beard* of the regiment, much to the regret of those who had observed his gallantry.

On the 19th of April eighteen men, who had escaped from the enemy, rejoined the regiment.

The THIRTEENTH Regiment of Light Dragoons remained in advance when the siege of *Badajoz* was undertaken; but withdrew, with the other cavalry, on the advance of Marshal Soult, (who had collected an army to succour that fortress,) and joined the forces under Marshal Beresford at *Albuhera*, at which place a general engagement was fought on the 16th of May. Two squadrons of the THIRTEENTH were posted near the river above the bridge, with orders to defend it, and had opportunities of making some successful charges against the enemy's cavalry, who attempted to cross the stream. The other two squadrons were posted to keep in check a considerable body of the enemy's cavalry, but they were not seriously engaged, and their loss was limited to one horse killed, and one man wounded.

Marshal Soult, having been repulsed, retired,

1811 and the THIRTEENTH Dragoons were sent in pursuit of the enemy. The French rear-guard having been driven from *Usagre*, that post was occupied, on the night of the 24th of May, by a portion of the troops under Major-General Lumley; the THIRTEENTH being in bivouac near the town. The French advanced on the following day, when some sharp fighting occurred, in which the third dragoon guards and fourth dragoons distinguished themselves. The conduct of Colonel Head, of the THIRTEENTH Dragoons, as well as of every officer and soldier present, was commended in Major-General Lumley's despatch.

The siege of *Badajoz* having been resumed, Marshal Soult's army, strongly reinforced, again advanced; Marshal Massena's army also marched into Estremadura, and the allies again raised the siege of Badajoz, and took up a position behind the Caya, where the enemy did not venture to attack them. When the French armies retired, the Marquis of Wellington proceeded towards the Agueda, leaving the THIRTEENTH Dragoons in the Alemtejo, under Lieut.-General Hill; they were formed in brigade with the ninth dragoons and second hussars, of the King's German

Legion, under Major-General Long, and were 1811
stationed at Villa Viciosa, and afterwards at Monforte, a small town nineteen miles from Portalegre.

From Monforte, the THIRTEENTH Dragoons marched, towards the end of October, to the Spanish frontiers, and with other troops under Lieut.-General Hill, were engaged in the surprise of a French force under General Girard at *Arroyo de Molinos*. By forced marches, performed in stormy weather, the British arrived in the vicinity of the village at day-break on the morning of the 28th of October; a storm of rain with a thick mist concealed the advance, and the French were surprised in the act of assembling to commence their march. The cavalry marched with every precaution to avoid giving the alarm. The enemy's troops were soon broken; their artillery was captured by a squadron of the THIRTEENTH, commanded by Captain Mansell Bowers, and their infantry, attempting to escape by climbing steep mountains, were intercepted, and the greatest part made prisoners. Captain Bowers, with his troop of the THIRTEENTH, pursued a body of French cavalry, and captured a number of men and horses. The conduct of Lieutenant-

1811 Colonel Joseph Muter, who commanded the regiment on this occasion, was commended in Lieutenant-General Hill's public despatch.

Towards the end of December Lieut.-General Hill again advanced, and the THIRTEENTH Light Dragoons were employed in an attempt to surprise a body of French troops under General Dombrouski at Merida. On arriving at *La Nava*, three hundred French infantry and a party of hussars were found in the town; they immediately retired,—the infantry in square; and the THIRTEENTH and second hussars of the King's German Legion pursued. Some sharp skirmishing occurred, but the ground favouring the French, they made good their retreat to Merida, and informing General Dombrouski of the approach of British troops, he retreated during the night. The regiment afterwards returned to Monforte; its loss, in the skirmish between La Nava and Merida, was three horses killed; eleven men, five officers' horses and fifteen troop horses wounded; one man missing.

On the decease of Lieut.-General Francis Craig, the colonelcy was conferred on Lieut.-General the Honorable Henry George Grey, from lieut.-colonel of the Seventh Light Dragoons,

by commission dated the 30th of December, 1811 1811.

While the regiment was occupying quarters 1812 at Monforte, Ciudad Rodrigo was besieged and captured by storm in January, 1812. When *Badajoz* was besieged, the regiment advanced and formed part of the covering army. During the advance and the subsequent operations, the THIRTEENTH were employed in the arduous outpost duties of the army, and engaged in affairs and skirmishes, which were of frequent occurrence, owing to the constant alerts occasioned by the enemy's cavalry in their front, who took every opportunity of endeavouring to cut off the foraging parties, patroles, &c.

In the advance to Merida, in March, the German hussars, having fallen in with the French cavalry, commenced skirmishing, and pushed them through the town and across the bridge. Major-General Long ordered the THIRTEENTH to gain the front at a gallop, which they did, and, crossing the Guadiana at a deep ford, formed and charged the enemy, who broke and fled, the regiment following, and constantly skirmishing with them till near dark, when it was ordered to discontinue the pursuit.

1812 In April the fortress of Badajoz was taken by storm, and the army afterwards quitted Estremadura, when the THIRTEENTH Dragoons were again left with Lieut.-General Hill.

The regiment was employed in the enterprise against the enemy's works, which protected the bridge across the Tagus at *Almaraz*. These were destroyed on the 19th of May, to render the communications between the French armies more difficult. On this occasion the THIRTEENTH advanced to the high road by the pass of Mirabete, and were in reserve while the forts were stormed.

During the summer and autumn of this year, the services of the regiment were connected with the movements of the troops under Lieut.-General Sir Rowland Hill; it performed many long marches, took part in a few skirmishes, and penetrated into the interior of Spain.

In July the THIRTEENTH, in brigade with the ninth dragoons and second German hussars, were engaged in a second successful affair with the enemy at *Usagre;* and in one of the several skirmishes, *Serjeant Shaw* of the THIRTEENTH distinguished himself by his gallantry. Honourable mention is also made of the firm and orderly

retreat of a squadron of the regiment, com- 1812
manded by Captain SHAPLAND BOYSE, before a vastly superior body of the enemy's cavalry, by whom they were hard pressed for a considerable distance in the neighbourhood of Ocana.

A singular circumstance occurred when the regiment was bivouacked in the neighbourhood of Aranjuez: the horses, being unbridled for the convenience of feeding, were linked, and the officers and men were reposing from their fatigues, when the Second German Hussars, who had been ordered to join Lord Wellington's army, filed past; the THIRTEENTH immediately sprung up, and actuated by the impulse of the moment, greeted their old comrades with a hearty parting cheer, which so alarmed the horses that four troops broke loose, notwithstanding every exertion made to detain them, and dispersed over the open country, galloping about in squads, and scattering bridles, pistols, carbines, &c., in every direction. The scene was truly ludicrous; but this inconsiderate act might have been attended with serious consequences, as the enemy was in force, particularly in cavalry, in Aranjuez. The horses, some of which had strayed to a distance of four or five leagues, and

1812 had been secreted by the Spaniards, were all brought back in the course of the day, and scarcely an article of equipment was lost. The exertions of Adjutant Holmes on this occasion are particularly mentioned.

At the close of the campaign, when the main army withdrew from Burgos, the troops under Lieut.-General Hill also fell back, and the whole were united at Salamanca.

The THIRTEENTH were in reserve in the affair at Alba de Tormes, and were engaged, with the rear guard, in skirmishing with the enemy during the retrograde movement of the army to the Agueda. The horses suffered severely from want of forage. After retiring beyond the confines of Spain, the regiment marched to the Alemtejo, and was quartered at Crato, where it received a reinforcement of officers, men, and horses, from England in December.

1813 In February, 1813, the regiment was removed from Crato to Monforte, where it received a draught of one hundred and thirty-six horses from the Ninth Dragoons, who were ordered to return to England; at the same time a serjeant and ten men were attached to the staff corps of cavalry.

At the opening of the brilliant campaign of 1813 this year, the regiment marched towards *Salamanca*, and was employed in the operations by which the French troops were driven from that city on the 26th of May. The numbers and improved organization of the allied army enabled the British commander to drive the enemy before him with a strength and violence which the French could not withstand. Rivers were crossed, rocks and mountains were climbed, and barren tracts traversed, with so little opposition, that the power of the enemy appeared to be paralyzed; but in the plains of *Vittoria* Joseph Bonaparte made a stand, and the THIRTEENTH Dragoons took part in the engagement on the 21st of June, when the French army sustained a decisive overthrow. The regiment supported the attacks of the infantry on this occasion, and subsequently received orders to advance and act as opportunities might occur. After clearing various obstacles in their front, the THIRTEENTH approached Vittoria, when the royal carriages were perceived, and Major-General Long instantly ordered a squadron, commanded by Captain Doherty, to pursue them; this was promptly executed, and the whole were captured after a

1813 sharp skirmish, in which private *Michael Sullivan* distinguished himself, cutting down a French officer and capturing his horses. In the mean time, the remainder of the regiment had formed in front of a compact body of the enemy, whom they vigorously charged and routed. Captain Doherty, observing this movement, left the royal carriages in charge of serjeant Scriven and twelve men, and joined the regiment, with which he continued in close pursuit of the enemy during the remainder of the day. Serjeant Scriven reported his having given up the royal carriages to an officer, with a party of infantry, who said he had orders to take charge of them, but he omitted taking a receipt or demanding the officer's name. The commanding officer of the regiment, Major Patrick Doherty, received a gold medal for this battle.

Following the rear of the French army, the regiment arrived at the foot of the Pyrenees, and entering the pass through these celebrated mountains, near Pampeluna, to furnish posts of correspondence between the different divisions, it proceeded to the valley of Roncesvalles,—a place celebrated for the defeat of Charlemagne by the Duke of Gascony, assisted by the Saracens; a pillar erected on the spot, to commemo-

rate the victory, was destroyed by the French in 1794. Up this valley the French army, commanded by Marshal Soult, advanced on the 25th of July, and some sharp fighting occurred, which ended in the retreat of the British to a position in the mountains in front of Pampeluna. The regiment, excepting one troop detached to assist in the blockade of Pampeluna, was formed in support of the sixth division during the severe contest in the *Pyrenees*, and when the French were repulsed they were pursued to the confines of their own country. 1813

The passage of the Bidassoa was effected in the early part of October; the French were driven from their position on the Nivelle in November; and the THIRTEENTH, with the Fourteenth Dragoons, were engaged in the operations by which the passage of the *Nive* was effected on the 9th of December. On the following day the regiment was at *Hasparen*, observing the movements of the French troops under General Paris. Some fighting took place on the three subsequent days, and the posts at Hasparen were attacked on the 13th of December. The gallant conduct of private *James Armstrong* of the THIRTEENTH, on this occasion, obtained

1813 for him the distinguished honour of Sir Rowland Hill's particular notice, and he was immediately promoted. Being one of a small party posted to keep up the communication, he dashed forward and rallied some British skirmishers, who had been forced back, placed himself at their head, and attacked and repulsed the enemy, cutting down some, and taking others prisoners.

1814 The severity of the season detained the allies in their cantonments for a short time, during which period the THIRTEENTH were employed in the outpost duties, and Lieutenant Phillips is mentioned in the books of the regiment, as having shown great prudence and judgment in bringing off his piquet, when attacked and hard pressed by the enemy's cavalry. In consequence of the want of forage, pounded furze was given as food to the horses.

In February, the army again commenced operations, and the THIRTEENTH Dragoons were employed in the movements connected with the forcing of the line of the Bidouze and the Gave de Mauleon; and in a sharp affair with the enemy's rear-guard, private Shreenan of the regiment distinguished himself by his great gallantry. The regiment was engaged, on the 17th of February, at *Sauveterre*, where Lieutenant

Geale and several men and horses were killed; 1814
serjeant-major Thomas Rosser* particularly distinguished himself on this occasion. Being detached with twelve men, he fell in with a party of the enemy of more than double his numbers, whom he charged three times, cutting down three himself, and capturing some men and horses. The same morning, previous to this affair, the mare on which serjeant-major Rosser was mounted was killed by a shell striking her in her side, and he escaped without injury.

After several other movements, the THIRTEENTH Light Dragoons were engaged in forcing the French position at *Orthes*, on the 27th of February, 1814. The right and centre of the army assembled opposite the village of Orthes, and the THIRTEENTH Dragoons, forming part of the body of troops destined to turn and attack the enemy's right, assembled near the junction of the Gave de Pau with the Gave d'Oleron. The village of St. Boës was carried; but the nature of the ground required a change to be made in the plan of the action. The narrow

* Serjeant-Major Rosser was appointed cornet in the regiment in 1818, lieutenant in 1819, and captain in 1831, without purchase; he was adjutant from October, 1818, to September, 1831; and retired from the service by the sale of his commission 8th January, 1841.

1814 passage behind the village was opened, a body of troops, including the THIRTEENTH, pushed through, and spread a front beyond, and the French army was forced back with loss. Lieutenant Robert Nesbit was severely wounded; two men and two horses were killed, and six horses wounded, on this occasion. In a charge of the enemy's cavalry, which was gallantly met and repulsed by the THIRTEENTH, a personal rencontre took place between Lieutenant Doherty and the French officer who led it; the latter was cut down, and surrendered. Many of the enemy were sabred, and captured by the regiment. The commanding-officer of the regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Doherty, received a gold clasp, inscribed with the word "*Orthes*," to be attached to the riband to which his Vittoria medal was suspended.

On the following day the THIRTEENTH Dragoons pursued the enemy in the direction of Mont de Marsan; and on the 2nd of March, they were engaged in a slight affair at *Ayre*.

The British divisions continued to move forward, and the French were everywhere driven before the allied army.

The THIRTEENTH shared with their old com-

rades of the "ragged brigade*," the gallant Fourteenth, in the advance-duties of the army, which brought them repeatedly into collision with the enemy. 1814

On the 22nd of March, as three troops of the THIRTEENTH Light Dragoons, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Patrick Doherty, with Major Boyse, Captain Macalister, Lieutenants Doherty, Drought, and Lawrence, and Brigade-Major Dunbar, approached *St. Gaudens*, four squadrons of French cavalry were discovered drawn up in front of the town. Undismayed by the superior numbers of the enemy, the THIRTEENTH advanced to the charge, and such was the ardour and determined bravery with which they rushed upon their numerous opponents, that the French horsemen were overthrown at the first shock, and they galloped in disorder through the streets; but they rallied at the other side of the town, and prepared to resist the few British troopers whose audacity they were desirous to punish. The THIRTEENTH being supported by the Third Dragoon Guards, dashed through the town, and rushing sword in hand upon the French

* So named from the motley and tattered state of their garments, owing to the constant exposure and hard work to which they had been subjected.

1814 squadrons, broke them in an instant, and pursued them for two miles, cutting many down, and taking above a hundred prisoners, and sixty horses. The ground was covered with cavalry equipments, arms, and dead and wounded men and horses. The conduct of the THIRTEENTH was highly commended in Major-General Fane's report of this action; the officers and soldiers were also thanked in orders by Lieut.-General Sir Rowland Hill, and the signal gallantry evinced by Captain James Macalister, who commanded the advance on this occasion, was rewarded with the rank of major in the army. The THIRTEENTH nobly upheld, on this occasion, their well-earned fame as bold horsemen and dexterous swordsmen; and, by their promptitude in rushing to the attack, showed that they possessed the true spirit of good cavalry, adding another to the many proofs they had already given of the insufficiency of the mere preponderance of superior numbers to resist the shock of a determined charge*.

* In the narrative of the campaigns of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, by Lieut.-Colonel Cadell, is the following remark in relation to the action at St. Gaudens :—

"This gallant corps (the THIRTEENTH) in a very short time "cut the Tenth French Hussars to pieces, taking upwards of one "hundred men and horses. Captain Macalister, who commanded "the advance, distinguished himself. When we came up, the "sight was truly melancholy: throughout the many actions in

The THIRTEENTH Light Dragoons continued 1814
to form part of the force in advance in the immediate presence of the enemy; every encounter gave additional proof of the ascendancy which the British troops had acquired over their opponents, and as the war drew towards a close, this became more apparent.

On the 10th of April the enemy's fortified position at *Toulouse* was attacked. The THIRTEENTH were at their post, but no opportunity to charge the enemy occurred.

When the French withdrew from Toulouse, the regiment advanced through the town in pursuit, and occupied a chain of posts in front of the allied army.

The war was soon afterwards terminated by the treaty of Paris, and the Bourbon family was restored to the throne of France.

Thus the conquering arms of Britain had rescued kingdoms from the tyrannical power of the usurper; and the THIRTEENTH Dragoons, who had largely shared in the attendant toils and dangers, saw the cause in which they had been engaged, triumphant over all opposition.

"which we had taken share, we never had seen men and horses so "dreadfully mangled. The horses were sold next day; but the "best brought very little."

1814 After reposing in quarters a short time at Grammont, the regiment sent its dismounted men and baggage to Bourdeaux, and commenced its march through France to Boulogne, where it embarked for England, and landed at Ramsgate on the 7th of July, after an absence of four years and five months, during which period it had marched about *one thousand five hundred* leagues (principally Spanish); it had been engaged in *thirty-two* affairs, many of which were sharp and contested, besides the general actions; it had been *one hundred and ninety-seven* nights in bivouac, and its casualties amounted to *two hundred and seventy-four men,* and *one thousand and nine horses.*

The THIRTEENTH Light Dragoons marched from Ramsgate to Hounslow and its neighbourhood; and having been inspected by His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, they proceeded to Weymouth. The establishment was reduced to eight troops.

The regiment embarked at Plymouth, and arrived at Cork in November. During the end
1815 of this year and the beginning of 1815, the regiment was distributed in quarters at Cork, Fermoy, Mallow, Bandon, Limerick, Clogheen, Gort, and Tallow.

On the 6th of April, 1815, the royal authority 1815
to bear on its guidons and appointments the word "PENINSULA," as a mark of the Prince Regent's approbation of its conduct in Portugal, Spain, and France, under Field Marshal His Grace the Duke of Wellington, was communicated to the regiment; and shortly afterwards the veterans of the Peninsula were again employed on foreign service; the return of Bonaparte to France, his resumption of the imperial dignity, and the flight of Louis XVIII. to Flanders, having rekindled the flame of war on the continent.

The THIRTEENTH were augmented to ten troops; and six troops, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Patrick Doherty, embarked at Cork at the end of April and in the beginning of May; they landed at Ostend, marched up the country, and were formed in brigade with the Third Hussars, King's German Legion, under Colonel Sir Frederick Arentschildt, K.C.B.

On the 29th of May the THIRTEENTH were present at Grammont at the review of the British cavalry and artillery, commanded by the Earl of Uxbridge, by His Grace the Duke of Wellington, accompanied by Prince Blucher.

While the regiment was reposing in quarters,

1815 waiting for the army to commence operations, Bonaparte endeavoured, by a rapid advance, to surprise the allies and beat them in detail. The post at Quatre Bras was attacked, and this position being fixed upon as the point of concentration for the army under the Duke of Wellington, the THIRTEENTH Light Dragoons marched in that direction, and joined the army during the night of the 16th of June.

The regiment, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Shapland Boyse, was employed in covering the retreat from Quatre Bras to the position in front of the village of *Waterloo*, on the 17th of June, which had been rendered necessary by the defeat and retrograde movement of the Prussians.

At the memorable battle of "WATERLOO," on the 18th of June, 1815, the THIRTEENTH Dragoons, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Boyse, had the good fortune to acquire additional laurels. Eminent, as British troops ever have been, for those warlike qualities which lead to glory in the hour of battle, yet the field of "WATERLOO" elevated their reputation above its former standard, and the THIRTEENTH have the honour of being numbered among the corps which signalized themselves in the "shock of steel." The regiment was posted with the Seventh and Fifteenth Hussars

in the right centre of the position in the rear of 1815
Hugomont; it charged repeatedly during the day with the most distinguished success, the enemy's cavalry and infantry, having some sharp sword conflicts with the former; it also aided in the successful attacks upon the advancing columns, penetrated and completely routed a square of infantry, and thus materially contributed to the overthrow of the French army, which was driven from the field with the loss of its cannon, ammunition, waggons, and all its *matériel.*

The loss of the regiment was Captain James Gubbins, Lieutenants John Geale and John Pymm, eleven rank and file, and fifteen horses killed; Lieut.-Colonel Shapland Boyse, Captains Joseph Doherty and Gregorie, Lieutenants George Doherty, Charles Robert Bowers, John A. E. Irving, James Mill, George H. Packe, ten serjeants, two trumpeters, fifty-seven rank and file, and forty-six horses, wounded: eight rank and file and fifty-two horses missing.

Captain Brooks Lawrence, upon whom the command of the regiment devolved in the course of the day, had two horses killed and one wounded under him.

The gallant conduct of troop serjeant-major *Wells*, who commanded Captain Gubbins' troop

1815 after all the officers had fallen, was particularly remarked; he was promoted into the second West India regiment, and retired from the Fifty-fourth regiment as a captain in 1841.

Lieutenant Doherty, besides being severely wounded in the head, was struck by a ball which was stopped by the interposition of his watch, which it flattened. He had taken out his watch to remark the time, when the regiment was ordered to advance, and not being able to return it, he put it into the breast of his jacket, and thus providentially his life was saved.

The regiment was subsequently rewarded with the royal authority to bear the word "WATERLOO" on its guidons and appointments; every officer and soldier present received a silver medal, and the privilege of reckoning two years' service for that day was also conferred on the troops. Colonel Patrick Doherty and Lieut.-Colonel Shapland Boyse, of the THIRTEENTH Light Dragoons, were made Companions of the Bath.

The following officers received silver medals for the Battle of Waterloo:—

Lt.-Cl. Patrick Doherty, *Col.*	Lieut. John J. Moss
Maj. Shapland Boyse, *Lt. Col.*	„ George Doherty
Capt. Brooks Lawrence	„ John H. Drought

Capt. Joseph Doherty	Lieut. Charles Robt. Bowers	1815
„ James Macalister	„ Allan T. Maclean	
„ Mansell Bowers	„ Robert Nesbit	
„ Charles Gregorie	„ William Turner	
„ Frederick Goulbourne	„ James Mill	
Lieut. G. H. Packe	Surgeon Thomas G. Logan	
„ John Wallace	Vet.-Surg. John Constant	
„ John A. E. Irving	Paymast. Alexander Strange	
Cornet Joseph Wakefield	Quartermast. Wm. Minchin.	

After passing the night on the field of battle, the regiment advanced in pursuit of the French army on their retreat to Paris, which city surrendered to the British and Prussian armies. This event terminated the campaign, Louis the XVIIIth was restored, and the British troops received the thanks of both houses of Parliament for their distinguished conduct during this short and most important struggle. The THIRTEENTH Light Dragoons were stationed in the vicinity of Paris, and took part in several grand reviews at which the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the Kings of France and Prussia, were present. On the formation of the army of occupation in France, the Eleventh, THIRTEENTH, and Fifteenth Light Dragoons constituted the third brigade of cavalry under Major-General Sir Colquhoun Grant, K.C.B.

In the spring of 1816, the regiment having 1816
received orders to return to England, it em-

1816 barked at Calais, and landed at Dover on the 13th of May, after an absence of one year and a few days, during which period its casualties amounted to three officers, sixty-five men, and one hundred and four horses.

The regiment marched to Romford, where it was reviewed by His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief. In June it was distributed in quarters at Newmarket, Bury St. Edmonds, Ely, Peterborough, and Cambridge; and in July it marched to York, sending, at different periods during the latter part of this and in the beginning of the following year, detachments to Carlisle, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Tadcaster, Stockton-on-Tees, Hull, Pontefract, Leeds, Halifax, and Wakefield, where they were occasionally employed in quelling riots. The establishment had been reduced in October, 1816.

1817 The quarters were changed in July, 1817, to Brighton, with detachments at Chichester, Arundel, Hastings, and Eastbourne.

1818 In the summer and autumn of 1818, the regiment was stationed at Manchester, Stockport, Blackburn, Bolton, and Preston, and was engaged in quelling riots.

Having received orders to prepare for embarkation for India, the regiment marched to

Romford, where it was quartered a short time, 1819
and in February, 1819, eight troops, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Boyse, sailed from Gravesend; they were four months on the voyage, and landed at Madras on the 13th of June following. After a short halt, the regiment marched seventy-three miles up the country to Arcot, the capital of the Carnatic, where it was stationed during the remainder of the year.

From Arcot the regiment was removed, in the 1820
early part of 1820, to Bangalore, a military station in Mysore, about two hundred miles from Madras. At this station the regiment remained upwards of six years, and in 1826, it was removed to Arcot. 1826

In February, 1828, the regiment was en- 1828
camped at Arcot, from whence it was removed to Arnee, a town of the Carnatic, fourteen miles south of Arcot, and was stationed at that place during the remainder of the year.

The regiment left Arnee in March, 1829, and 1829
once more traversed the country to Bangalore, where it was quartered during the remainder of its stay in India.

In 1832, the regiment was again clothed in 1832
scarlet with buff facings.

The Mahommedans of Mysore entered into a 1832

1832 combination, in which some Sepoys of the force at Bangalore joined, for the destruction of the English officers and soldiers, and the subversion of the British government in October, 1832; but the discovery of this conspiracy on the day fixed upon for its execution, caused immediate precautions to be taken, which prevented the outbreak. Many of the mutineers were taken, tried, and sentenced,—some to death,—and the remainder to transportation. The Sepoys were executed in front of the assembled force.

1833 In January, 1833, the royal authority was given for the THIRTEENTH Light Dragoons to retain on their appointments the motto, "*Viret in æternum.*" This motto was borne by the regiment when it was a corps of heavy cavalry, and known by the name of the "*the green dragoons,*" but was discontinued on its being made light. The motto was subsequently resumed, and the privilege of bearing it was confirmed to the regiment by King William IV., as above stated*.

* The seal used by the THIRTEENTH when a corps of heavy cavalry, with the motto "*Viret in æternum*" on a scroll upon it, is still preserved in the regiment. The same motto was also embroidered on the green horse furniture used when the regiment was heavy.

In December, 1836, King William IV. was 1836
pleased to command that the facing of the regiment should be altered to *green*.

Two squadrons of the regiment, under the 1839
command of Lieut.-Colonel Maclean, were detached to Bellary in February, 1839, and formed part of the force employed in the expedition against the Nuwaub of Kurnool. In the affair at *Zorapoor*, a party of the regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Cameron, pursued the fugitives across the river Toombuddra, and took several prisoners; for which they were thanked in orders. The regiment lost one man, drowned, on this occasion. The two squadrons returned to Bangalore on the 28th of November. They lost thirty-two men, principally from cholera, and six horses, on this service.

After passing upwards of twenty years in performing the important duty of protecting the British possessions in the south of India, the regiment received orders to prepare to return to England, and it marched to Madras in the beginning of 1840*, where it was reviewed by Major- 1840
General Sir Robert Dick, K.C.B. and K.C H.,

* On this march the regiment lost forty men by cholera, and two from other causes.

1840 and on the following day transferred its horses to the Fifteenth Hussars; such non-commissioned officers and soldiers as volunteered to remain in India were then permitted to transfer their services to other corps.

At the frequent reviews and inspections of the THIRTEENTH, during their service in India, the regiment was invariably complimented on its admirable system of interior economy, its high state of discipline and efficiency, and the following orders were issued previous to its leaving Madras:—

"*Head-Quarters, Centre Division, Madras,*
"*29th January,* 1840.

"Major-General Sir Robert Dick was much "gratified this morning to find Her Majesty's "THIRTEENTH Light Dragoons in such high "order. The major-general will not fail to "report to the general commanding-in-chief "the soldier-like appearance and steadiness of "the men, and the serviceable condition of the "horses; the movements were made with pre-"cision and celerity, notwithstanding the heavy "sandy ground the regiment moved over; the "horses were well in hand; the advances in line "and trotting past were admirable. The major-

" general cannot help regretting the services of 1840
" so efficient a regiment will be so soon lost to
" the Indian army. He sincerely wishes Colonel
" Brunton, the officers, and men of the THIR-
" TEENTH Light Dragoons a safe passage to
" England."

" *Head-Quarters, Fort St. George,*
" 17*th February*, 1840.

" GENERAL ORDER.—The THIRTEENTH Light
" Dragoons being ordered to embark, the major-
" general commanding-in-chief cannot allow the
" corps to quit this command, without recording
" the high sense he entertains of its merits and
" conduct during the period of its service in the
" East. Although opportunities for adding to
" its long-established fame and reputation in the
" field have so rarely presented themselves to
" this arm of the service since the THIRTEENTH
" formed a portion of the Madras army, the
" major-general is well assured, that had occa-
" sion called forth a display of its energies against
" the enemy, it would have nobly sustained the
" high character of the British cavalry. Good
" conduct and discipline are qualities, however,
" as essentially necessary to mark the meri-
" torious soldier out of the field as gallantry in
" it; and in these attributes of the profession

1840 "the THIRTEENTH Light Dragoons have at all "times shone conspicuous.

"From having been in the division under his "own immediate command during a period of "more than two years, the major-general is "enabled to bear testimony (as well as from the "reports of his predecessors) to the uniform cor- "rectness of its conduct, and throughout the "course of its lengthened service in Mysore, "he believes it may safely be asserted, that not "an instance has occurred of a complaint or "appeal being preferred against an officer, non- "commissioned officer, or private, of this dis- "tinguished corps, to the civil authorities. In "taking leave, therefore, (for a time he hopes "only) of the THIRTEENTH Light Dragoons, the "major-general begs Lieut.-Colonel Brunton will "accept himself, and convey to the officers and "soldiers under his orders, the assurance of the "esteem the major-general feels for, and the "warm interest he shall ever take in, the pros- "pects and fair fame of the regiment; and it "will constitute a pleasing part of his duty to "make the general-commanding-in-chief of Her "Majesty's army acquainted with the senti- "ments he has thus felt to be due to the corps "to express, of its character and merits, neither

"of which are unknown to Lord Hill already, 1840
"and are in no wise diminished by a twenty
"years' absence from its native land.

"By order of Major-General Sir Hugh
"Gough, K.C.B.

"(Signed) R. B. FEARON,
"*Deputy Adjutant-General of*
Her Majesty's Forces."

The regiment embarked from Madras in February, and landed at Gravesend in June, after an absence of twenty-one years and three months, during which period its casualties amounted to fifteen officers and one thousand and fifty-one men.

The regiment marched to Canterbury, and the establishment was reduced to six troops.

In June of this year the regiment resumed wearing blue clothing with buff facing.

During the election at Canterbury in Febru- 1841
ary, 1841, the regiment was quartered at Deal, Sandwich, and Walmer; and when the general election took place in June, it occupied Whitstable, Herne Bay, and Margate, where it received a vote of thanks from the inhabitants for its orderly and exemplary conduct.

On the 11th of May the regiment was

1841 inspected, mounted, by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who was pleased to express in very strong terms, to Lieut.-Colonel Brunton, his approbation of the appearance and forward state of training of both men and horses. On this occasion nearly one half of the men present had joined as recruits since the return of the regiment from India (ten months), and all were mounted on young horses, which had been bought and trained during that time.

The friendship of the "ragged brigade," which had commenced with, and had continued throughout the eventful careers of the two regiments in the Peninsula, was cemented afresh by the arrival of the Fourteenth at Canterbury, to prepare for service in India; when the Fourteenth presented the regiment with their handsome mess tables, to perpetuate in the THIRTEENTH a kindly remembrance of their old companions in arms.

Lieut.-Colonel Brunton's exertions to complete the regiment in men and horses had been attended with the most favourable results; and having attained a state of efficiency, it marched, in August, to Ipswich and Norwich, crossing the Thames at Gravesend.

1842 In January, 1842, on the occasion of the visit of the King of Prussia to England to attend the

christening of His Royal Highness the Prince of 1842
Wales, the regiment was removed to Hampton Court and Slough; and on the 4th of February the troops at the former place marched, during the night, to Woolwich, and were present in the morning at a review of the artillery previous to the embarkation of the King of Prussia. The regiment returned from Hampton Court and Slough to Ipswich and Norwich.

The THIRTEENTH regiment of Light Dragoons, during its long and faithful services to its sovereign and country in various quarters of the globe, has, in peace and in war, under every circumstance of service, vicissitude of climate, and the trials incident thereto, distinguished itself by the display of those qualities which ever acquire unfading laurels in the field of action, and gain respect and esteem for the British soldier.

SIC "VIRET IN ÆTERNUM."

SUCCESSIONS OF COLONELS OF THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF LIGHT DRAGOONS.

Richard Munden,

Appointed 22nd July, 1715.

Richard Munden served under King William III. in the Netherlands, and also under the celebrated John Duke of Marlborough, and was promoted to the rank of colonel in 1706. On the 6th of May, 1709, he succeeded Lord Lovelace in the colonelcy of a regiment of foot, which served in the war of the Spanish succession, and after distinguishing itself at Saragossa in 1710, it was surrounded and made prisoners in the mountains of Castille, by the army under the Duke of Vendosme. In 1711 he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general; but the peace of Utrecht being concluded soon afterwards, his regiment was disbanded, and he remained unemployed until the summer of 1715, when he was commissioned to raise a corps of dragoons—now the Thirteenth regiment of Light Dragoons. He distinguished himself in the attack of the rebels at Preston, in Lancashire, in November, 1715; and was removed to the eighth dragoons in 1722. He died in 1725.

Sir Robert Rich, Baronet,
Appointed 19th November, 1722.

Sir Robert Rich entered the army in 1700, and gave such signal proofs of courage and skill in the wars in the reign of Queen Anne, that, on the 24th of October, 1709, he was advanced to the command of a regiment of foot. At the peace of Utrecht his regiment was disbanded, and he remained for some time unemployed; but being distinguished for his loyalty and steady attachment to the Protestant succession, he was commissioned to raise, in the summer of 1715, a regiment of dragoons, which was instrumental in suppressing the rebellion which broke out that year; but in 1718 it was disbanded. The services of Sir Robert Rich were, however, not forgotten; he was appointed one of the grooms of the bedchamber to the Prince of Wales (afterwards George II.): and on the 19th of November, 1722, King George I. appointed him colonel of the Thirteenth Dragoons; from which he was removed, in September, 1725, to the eighth dragoons; and on the 1st of January, 1731, to the seventh horse, now sixth dragoon guards. He was again removed in 1733 to the first troop of horse grenadier guards; and in 1735 to the fourth dragoons; he was promoted to the rank of major-general in 1735, to that of lieut.-general in 1739, general in 1745; and in 1757 he was advanced to the rank of field-marshal. He was a member of Parliament, and governor of Chelsea Hospital. He died in 1768.

William Stanhope,
Appointed 20th September, 1725.

William Stanhope, youngest son of John Stanhope of Elvaston, served several years in the third regi

ment of foot guards, in which corps he obtained the command of a company, with the rank of lieut.-colonel, and on the 17th of March, 1711, he was promoted to the colonelcy of a regiment of foot, which served in Spain, but was disbanded in November, 1712. In the summer of 1715, when the kingdom was menaced with internal war, by the partizans of the Pretender, he raised a regiment of dragoons for the service of King George I.; and when the commotions, which followed, were suppressed, his corps was disbanded. In 1717, he was employed in a diplomatic character in Spain; hostilities with that country commenced in 1719, and he subsequently served as a volunteer with the French army, commanded by Marshal Duke of Berwick. He concerted a plan for the destruction of three Spanish ships of the line, and a great quantity of naval stores, in the port of St. Andero, which was effected by an English squadron; Colonel Stanhope contributed to the execution of this enterprise by accompanying a detachment of troops, which Marshal Berwick sent, at his solicitation, and was the first that leaped into the water when the boats approached the shore. At the termination of the war, he was again appointed envoy at the Spanish court, and while employed in this service King George I. conferred on him the colonelcy of the THIRTEENTH Dragoons. At the commencement of the war with Spain, 1726-7, he returned to England, and was appointed vice-chamberlain to the King; he was also nominated one of the British plenipotentiaries at the congress at Soissons; and he subsequently proceeded to Spain and concluded the treaty of Seville. His distinguished merits in these negotiations, were rewarded, in November, 1729, with the title of LORD HARRINGTON, in the county of Northampton; and on the resig-

nation of Lord Townshend, he was nominated secretary of state, which was followed by his vacating the colonelcy of the THIRTEENTH Dragoons. In the office of secretary of state, his Lordship's knowledge of foreign affairs, with his application to business, moderation, good sense, and integrity, rendered him a valuable servant to the crown. On the change of the ministry he was appointed lord president of the council; and in February, 1742, he was advanced to the dignity of Viscount Petersham, and EARL of HARRINGTON. In 1744 he was again appointed secretary of state; and in 1746 he was constituted lord lieutenant of Ireland. He died in 1756.

HENRY HAWLEY,

Appointed 7th July, 1730.

This officer served the crown in four successive reigns; and held a commission in the army during a period of sixty-five years. His first appointment was dated the 10th of January, 1694; and having signalized himself in the wars of Queen Anne, he obtained the rank of colonel by brevet dated the 16th of October, 1712. On the 19th of March, 1717, he was promoted from the lieutenant-colonelcy of the fourth dragoons to the colonelcy of the thirty-third regiment of foot; and on the 7th of July, 1730, he was removed to the colonelcy of the THIRTEENTH Dragoons. In 1735 he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general; in 1739 to that of major-general; and in the following year obtained the colonelcy of the royal dragoons. In 1742 Major-General Hawley proceeded with the army to

Flanders, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general in the following spring, and served at the battles of Dettingen and Fontenoy. In 1746 he commanded against the rebel Highlanders in Scotland, and the troops under his orders had a sharp encounter with the enemy near Falkirk, and sustained considerable loss. He was afterwards on the staff of the army in Ireland; and was many years governor of Portsmouth. He died on the 24th of March, 1759.

Robert Dalway,

Appointed 12th May, 1740.

Robert Dalway was appointed cornet in a regiment of cavalry on the 8th of March, 1704; he served several campaigns under the celebrated John Duke of Marlborough, and was distinguished for gallantry in action, and a strict attention to duty. On the 1st of February, 1713, he was promoted to the lieut.-colonelcy of Harwich's horse, now seventh dragoon guards, and in 1739, King George II. promoted him to the colonelcy of the thirty-ninth foot, from which he was removed in 1740, to the Thirteenth Dragoons. He died in November of the same year.

Humphrey Bland,

Appointed 9th January, 1741.

This officer's first commission was dated the 4th of February, 1704, and he had the honour to serve under the renowned John Duke of Marlborough. At the augmentation of the army in the summer of 1715,

he was appointed major of the eleventh dragoons, and he subsequently obtained the lieut.-colonelcy of that corps. He was employed in suppressing the rebellion which broke out in 1715, and was wounded at the attack of the insurgents at Preston, in Lancashire. He subsequently held a commission in the royal dragoons, and also in the King's horse, now first dragoon guards, and in June, 1737, he was promoted to the colonelcy of the thirty-sixth foot, from which he was removed to the THIRTEENTH Dragoons in 1741, and in 1743, he obtained the colonelcy of the third dragoons. He served as brigadier-general at the battle of Dettingen, in 1743, and at Fontenoy, in 1745. In the following winter he served as major-general under the Duke of Cumberland, in Scotland, where he signalized himself on several occasions, and commanded a regiment of cavalry at the battle of Culloden. He subsequently returned to the continent, and was wounded at the battle of Val, in 1747. In 1752, he was removed to the colonelcy of the first dragoon guards, which he retained until his decease in 1763.

JAMES GARDINER,

Appointed 18th April, 1743.

JAMES GARDINER, son of Captain Patrick Gardiner, who died while serving in Germany under the great Duke of Marlborough, in 1704, was born in 1688. At the commencement of hostilities, in 1701, he obtained a commission in one of the Scots regiments in the Dutch service, and in 1702, he was appointed ensign in a regiment in British pay. He served under the Duke of Marlborough, and at the battle of Ramilies, on the 23rd

of May, 1706, he was at the head of the troops which attacked the French infantry posted in the church-yard, and while in the act of planting his colours on an elevated spot, and calling to his men to advance, he was shot in the mouth. He lay all night on the ground, and on the following day some foreign soldiers engaged to remove him to Huy; but being unable to bear the fatigue of the journey, they left him at a convent, where, owing to the kind care of the lady abbess, and the aid she procured, he recovered in a few months*. This year he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and he was soon afterwards removed to the Scots Greys, commanded by Lord John Dalrymple, afterwards Earl of Stair, who became much attached to Lieutenant Gardiner. On the re-formation of the seventh dragoons, in February, 1715, Lieutenant Gardiner was appointed captain-lieutenant in that corps, and in July following he was promoted to captain, in Stanhope's dragoons, of which regiment he was appointed major in 1717; but in the following year this corps was disbanded. During the war he was aide-de-camp to the Earl of Stair, and he was attached to the splendid retinue of that nobleman, while his lordship resided at Paris, as ambassador extraordinary at that court, from whence he was frequently despatched with important information to

* In the *Life of Colonel James Gardiner*, by the Rev. J. Doddridge, D.D., the circumstances connected with his being wounded at Ramilies are detailed, which the Doctor states he had the pleasure of hearing more than once from the colonel's own mouth: but the doctor's memory must have failed in a few points, as there are some palpable errors in the statement, such as—"the French were masters of that spot (Ramilies) though their forces were defeated at some distance;" &c. &c.

London. While thus employed he became changed, from a sprightly participator in all the gaieties of life, to one of the most sedate and pious men of the age in which he lived, and was remarkable for his punctilious observance of religious duties. His steady attachment to the protestant succession, and numerous services, were rewarded, on the 24th of January, 1730, with the lieut.-colonelcy of the sixth dragoons, and he performed the duties of commanding officer to this corps, many years, with the most exemplary care and zeal. He proceeded on foreign service with the Inniskilling dragoons, in 1742, and soon after his arrival in Germany, in 1743, he was promoted to the colonelcy of the THIRTEENTH Dragoons. He commanded the regiment in Scotland, in 1745, when the rebellion, headed by the Pretender's eldest son, broke out in that country, and he eventually joined the troops under Lieut.-General Sir John Cope. During the night preceding the battle of Preston-pans, the army occupied a position near his own family residence, and he was attended by four of his domestic servants, whom he dismissed about three o'clock, on the following morning, with a pious exhortation to preserve their loyalty to their sovereign. He spent a considerable time in private devotion before the battle. At the commencement of the action, he was wounded in the left breast by a musket shot, which caused him to give a sudden spring in his saddle, when his servant, who held a spare horse, endeavoured to persuade him to withdraw, but he refused, saying it was only a wound in the flesh. In the charge, he behaved with the most heroic gallantry, and afterwards attempted to rally his men; but being unable to accomplish this, he joined

some infantry, and while in the act of encouraging them, he was struck on the right arm by a Highlander with a scythe fastened to a pole. His sword dropped; other opponents came round him; he was unhorsed, and left for dead. About two hours after the engagement had ceased, his servant found him; he was alive, and the servant removed him in a cart to Tranent church, from whence he was conveyed to the minister's house, and put to bed; but he expired soon afterwards. "In person, Colonel Gardiner was strongly built and well-proportioned; in stature unusually tall; and in the expression of his countenance, intellectual and dignified. In calm heroism, he has never been excelled. The energy he displayed, notwithstanding his bodily infirmities, on the day preceding the fight, at Preston-pans, his pious exhortation to his domestics, his devotion before the battle, and his calm unflinching bravery during the contest, have thrown a romantic charm around his memory, by which it will, doubtless, be long and deservedly embalmed*."

Francis Ligonier,

Appointed 1st October, 1745.

Francis Ligonier, descended from the ancient family of Ligonier, many years resident in Languedoc, in France. Being of the Protestant religion, he withdrew from that country in the time of Louis XIV., and, with his brother John, (afterwards Earl Ligonier,) entered the British service. In his first commission he was designated Francis de Ligonier, but the *de* was afterwards discontinued. He was appointed major of

* Sir Walter Scott.

the eighth horse, now seventh dragoon guards, in 1729, and lieut.-colonel in 1737, and under his care that regiment became celebrated for efficiency and exemplary conduct in quarters and in the field. He commanded the eighth horse at the battle of Dettingen, where he highly distinguished himself, and was wounded; and he was rewarded in April, 1745, with the colonelcy of the forty-eighth foot, from which he was removed in October to the THIRTEENTH Dragoons. He served under Lieut.-General Hawley, in Scotland, in January, 1746, and while suffering from an attack of the pleurisy, he quitted his bed to command the cavalry at the battle of Falkirk, where he again signalized himself; but fatigue, and exposure to the cold and wet, brought on a disease, of which he died a few days afterwards, much regretted by all who knew him.

PHILIP NAISON,

Appointed 17th February, 1746.

This officer entered the army in 1708, and he acquired a reputation for attention to his duties and for personal bravery. He was many years in the royal dragoons, and commanded that regiment at the battle of Dettingen, where it captured the standard of the Mousquetairs Noirs. He was also wounded at the head of the royal dragoons at the battle of Fontenoy; and in 1746 King George II. rewarded him with the colonelcy of the THIRTEENTH Dragoons. He died in 1750.

SIR CHARLES ARMAND POWLET, K.B.,

Appointed 26th January, 1751.

CHARLES ARMAND POWLET, choosing the profes-

sion of arms, obtained a commission as cornet of horse in 1710; he served many years in the household cavalry, and was promoted to the lieut.-colonelcy of the first troop of horse grenadier guards by King George II., who afterwards rewarded him with the colonelcy of the ninth regiment of marines, by commission dated the 27th of December, 1740. At the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle his regiment was disbanded; and in November, 1749, he was appointed colonel of the ninth foot; he was also promoted to the rank of major-general, was honoured with the dignity of a knight of the bath, and held an appointment in the establishment of the Prince of Wales. In 1751 he was removed to the THIRTEENTH Dragoons: he died in November of the same year.

THE HONORABLE HENRY SEYMOUR CONWAY,

Appointed 25th December, 1751.

THE HONORABLE HENRY SEYMOUR CONWAY, second son of Lord Conway, and brother of Francis Earl of Hertford, was appointed lieutenant in the first foot guards in 1737, captain and lieut.-colonel in 1741, and in 1746 he was appointed aide-de-camp to the Duke of Cumberland, and promoted to the colonelcy of the fifty-ninth (now forty-eighth) foot. He was removed to the thirty-fourth foot in 1749, to the THIRTEENTH Dragoons in 1751, and to the fourth horse, now seventh dragoon guards, in 1754. In 1756 he was promoted to the rank of major-general, and in 1759 to that of lieut.-general, and he was removed to the royal dragoons in the same year. He commanded a division of the allied army in Germany under Prince Ferdinand

of Brunswick in 1761; and the British forces in Germany were placed under his orders during the absence of the Marquis of Granby. He was also one of the grooms of the bed-chamber to his majesty, and a member of parliament; and having voted against ministers on the great question of military warrants, in 1764, he resigned his court appointment and military commands; but in 1768 he was appointed colonel of the fourth dragoons. In 1770 he succeeded the Marquis of Granby in the colonelcy of the royal regiment of horse guards; in 1772 he was promoted to the rank of general, and in 1793 to that of field-marshal. He died in 1795; at which period he was eldest general officer, and first field-marshal in the army.

JOHN MOSTYN,

Appointed 8th July, 1754.

This officer was appointed ensign on the 29th of February, 1732, and after a short service he was promoted to captain in the thirty-first foot, from which he was advanced in 1742 to the commission of captain-lieutenant in the second foot guards. He served with his regiment on the continent, and was wounded at the battle of Fontenoy in 1745. In 1747 he was appointed aide-de-camp to King George II.; in 1751 His Majesty gave him the colonelcy of the seventh regiment of foot, from which he was removed, in 1754, to the THIRTEENTH Dragoons, and in 1757 he was promoted to the rank of major-general: in 1758 he was removed to the fifth, royal Irish, dragoons. He commanded a brigade of infantry under Charles, Duke of Marlborough, in the expedition to St. Maloes, in 1758; in

1759 he was promoted to the rank of lieut.-general, and in 1760 he was removed to the colonelcy of the seventh dragoons. He served under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, in Germany, and signalized himself at many general engagements and skirmishes during the years 1759-60-61, and -62; and at the termination of the war he was appointed colonel of the first dragoon guards; in 1772 he was promoted to the rank of general. He died in March, 1779.

Archibald Douglas,

Appointed 18th October, 1758.

After a progressive service in the subordinate commissions, this officer was promoted to the lieut.-colonelcy of the fourth dragoons in February, 1747; he was also advanced to the rank of colonel in the army, and honoured with the appointment of aide-de-camp to the King. In 1758 His Majesty conferred upon him the colonelcy of the Thirteenth Dragoons. He was promoted to the rank of major-general in 1759, and to that of lieut.-general in 1761. He died at Dublin, in October, 1778.

Richard Pierson,

Appointed 27th November, 1778.

Richard Pierson was many years an officer in the first foot guards, in which regiment he was appointed major, with the rank of colonel in the army, on the 21st of July, 1760. In 1762 he was promoted to the rank of major-general, and in 1764 he was appointed colonel of the sixty-third regiment of foot, from which he was removed in the following year to the thirty-sixth

regiment. In 1772 he was promoted to the rank of lieut.-general; he was also honoured with the dignity of a Knight of the Bath; and in 1778 he was removed to the THIRTEENTH Dragoons. He was taken suddenly ill on his return from the theatre on the night of the 12th of February, 1781, and died before the following morning.

FRANCIS CRAIG,

Appointed 15th February, 1781.

FRANCIS CRAIG obtained a commission of ensign and lieutenant in the second foot guards on the 22nd of April, 1742, and he served in that regiment upwards of thirty-three years. He served with the brigade of foot guards in Germany, in 1760-61, and -62, and was promoted to the rank of colonel in the army in 1763. In 1775 he was advanced from first major of the second, to lieutenant-colonel of the first, foot guards, and promoted to the rank of major-general. In 1777 he attained the rank of lieutenant-general; he was appointed colonel of the THIRTEENTH Dragoons in 1781, and promoted to the rank of general in 1793. He was many years governor of Sheerness. He died in 1811, in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

THE HON. SIR HENRY GEORGE GREY,
G.C.B., G.C.H.

Appointed 30th December, 1811.

SUCCESSION OF LIEUTENANT-COLONELS, THIRTEENTH LIGHT DRAGOONS.

NAMES.	Dates of Appointment.	REMARKS.
Clement Neville	22nd July, 1715	Colonel 14th Dragoons, 9th April, 1720
Peter Ker	24th May, 1722	
Shuckburgh Whitney	20th June, 1739	Killed at the battle of Falkirk.
John Toovey	19th Sep., 1747	Removed to the 1st Royal Dragoons in 1754.
James Johnston	2nd Dec., 1754	Ditto, ditto, 1759, afterwards Colonel 4th Dragoon Guards.
Henry Gore	7th April, 1759	Retired in 1764.
Thomas Crow	6th Feb., 1764	Ditto.
James Blaquiere	7th Dec., 1764	
Sir James Steuart, Baronet	15th July, 1776	Colonel 12th Light Dragoons, 9th Nov., 1791.
Honorable William Cuffe	31st Dec., 1791	Died in 1792.
Honorable George Walpole	31st Oct., 1792	Retired in 1797.
Robert Bolton	7th June, 1797	Promoted Major-General, afterwards Colonel 7th Dragoon Guards.
Honorable John Browne	16th July, 1799	Retired in 1801.
Michael Head	4th June, 1801	Promoted Major-General.
Patrick Doherty	4th June, 1813	Retired in 1818.
* Theophilus Pritzler	5th Nov., 1818	Commandant at Maidstone; promoted Major-General.
Shapland Boyse	8th Dec., 1818	Retired in 1830.
* Sir John Browne, Kt.	9th May, 1820	Commandant at Maidstone; promoted Major-General.
Thomas Hawker	9th Aug., 1821	Held a superior command in India; promoted Major-Gen.
John Floyd Paterson	21st July, 1825	Retired in 1833
* Sir T. Noel Hill, K.C.B.	22nd July, 1830	Commandant at Maidstone; died in 1833.
Richard Brunton	31st Dec., 1830	Commanding the Regiment since December, 1831.
William Persse	6th Dec., 1833	Removed to 16th Lancers in 1834.
Allan Thomas Maclean	11th July, 1834	To half-pay on the reduction of the establishment in 1840.

* The Officers, whose names are marked thus,*, were appointed to a regiment in India, in consequence of commanding the Cavalry Depôt at Maidstone;—but they did not join the regiment.

00106223

Digitized with financial assistance from
Shri Brihad Bhartiya Samaj
on 31 October, 2019